YES!

P & O

IS 10 YEARS OLD.

PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,192—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th Mar.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd „
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
M.D. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th „
ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
*MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	on or about 12th March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Milis	6085	in May 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1901
„ R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2831	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets,	4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd „	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone, Circle 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Seillier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 9th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER, to Sail about End April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 8th March, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Aherns	18th March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, LAMU, KISMAYU, BRAVA, MERKA, MOGHDUCHA and all the Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.

Bombay, 5th March, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

HAVE JUST ISSUED a REVISED EDITION of their WINE AND STORE CATALOGUE containing a complete List of their Stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, WINES, TOBACCOS, etc., A Special Feature of the new List is the GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE which has been made, and which, taking into consideration the well known Superiority of the Goods imported by TREACHER and Co. will leave no doubt of the Great Advantages they are able to offer to the Public.

Notwithstanding the Reduction in Price NO DIFFERENCE will be made in the quality of the Goods which will continue to be the

BEST PROCURABLE.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

WHAT GIVES A RELISH TO YOUR DISHES?

OUR INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

(PEACOCK BRAND.)

DELICIOUS AND PALATABLE
CHUTNEYS, JAMS, JELLIES, CURRY STUFFS, PICKLES,
PRESERVES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, ETC., ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
RECOMMENDED TO
FAMILIES, HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS,
SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

MANY unscrupulous firms here and elsewhere import Cigarettes from Aden and OUT OF EGYPT OF A DECIDEDLY INFERIOR QUALITY and call them EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they are really from Egypt. The word EGYPTIAN is a misnomer.

Egypt does not produce any Tobacco, but all the tobacco is imported there from Turkey, the Cigarettes only being manufactured in Egypt (as its climate is most suitable) and hence called EGYPTIAN and by which name ALONE they have spread ALL OVER THE WORLD AS HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

The Egyptian Government having come to know of Cigarettes being manufactured OUT OF EGYPT and UNJUSTLY CALLED EGYPTIAN issued on first March 1894 an order to fix on all boxes of Cigarettes exported from Egypt a Government Stamp so as to distinguish them from those made in Egypt and THOSE MADE ELSEWHERE OF AN INFERIOR QUALITY. Smokers will please note that all the boxes of OUR CIGARETTES BEAR THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMPS and thus they need not entertain any apprehensions of their genuineness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY:—CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.

AGENTS in all the principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

LOCAL DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—

(a) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease;

(b) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose; and

(c) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—**H. S. SMITH & Co.,**
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337
LADIES'			
6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR,
50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
„ SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS.
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANTORS
LO. SICALD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

THURSDAY, MARCH 14TH.

under the distinguished patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE.

LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

BY

GEORGE R. SIMS and IVAN CARYLL.

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4.
Dress Circle	Rs. 3.
Pit	Rs. 2.
Gallery	Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Pit and Gallery.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9-15 Sharp.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15TH,

FLORODORA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH,

SAN TOY.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY AND Co.
Hummum Street.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First CONCERT of the Season

On THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30.

FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.

PARTICULARS LATER.

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

Under the Gracious Patronage of

HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE

in aid of the Funds of the

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND

Will be given in the

TOWN HALL,

ON SATURDAY the 16th MARCH, 1901, at 9 P.M.

Full particulars later.

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. MARIA TERESA, from SHANGHAI and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's Arrival, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co.

Bombay, 7th March, 1901.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on TUESDAY, 12th March 1901, at 5 P. M., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of the members of the Society is paticularly requested.

THE DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES by Lady Ollivant to the children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, Sir Evans James K.C.I.E., in the Chair.

C. F. WELLESLEY HATCHELL.
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 5th March, 1901.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE POSTPONED SHOW will be held on the 13th and 14th MARCH. FIRST ENTRY CLOSES on the 5th March. Final Entry, 8th March.

Prospectus on application to

D. LINDSAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Old Secretariat, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen	Qts. Rs.	20	0
Do. of 6 Dozen	Pts. Rs.	19	8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of SHARES reserved for Shareholders being closed, a limited number is now available to the general public.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March 1901. from which date the Preference Shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board.

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 18), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

AFTERNOON CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE INDO-BRITISH SCHOOLS.

TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1901.

at 5-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Overture ....Reymond ....Thomas
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
2 Violin Solo ......Adagio in F.. ....Handel
MISS F. MUIR MACKENZIE.
3 Song ....Reveries ....Rubenstein
MR. FAULKNER.
4 Recitation ....Mr. Acworth
5 Vocal Quartette..Here in Cool Grot.....Lord Mornington.
Mrs. Tulloc, Mr. Tulloc, Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. McBain.

PART II.

1 Pianoforte Solo...Capriccio ....Scarlatti
MISS MUIR MACKENZIE.
2 Song ....Villanelle ....Eva dell Acqua
MADAME DURAN.
3 Violin Solo ....Legende ....Wieniawski
MR. H. ASTELL.
4 Song ....Song of the Bow .....Florence Aylward
MR. McBAIN.
5 Song ....Bid me Discourse.....Bishop
MISS P. K. N. KABRAJI.
6 ....Csardas No. 5 ....Michiels
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats	„ 2

Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of March 1901, at 3 P. M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th day of March to 22nd day of March 1901 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 6th March 1901.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The extreme softness, mellowness and fine character, for which this whisky is so justly noted, are produced by age, high quality and judicious blending.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

WANTED, for the Madras Railway about April next, an ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Second Grade. On a Salary of Rs. 550 to Rs. 650. The applicant must have had a thorough training as a Mechanical Engineer in an English Railway or other Workshop and must further have had experience in India of both Workshop and District Work and be competent to act as Works Manager or as District Locomotive Superintendent as required. The age of the applicant should not exceed 35. Applications should be sent to the Undersigned.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 14th February, 1901.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ran ghat, Bengal (B.)

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of CHIRETTA is a purely vegetable Tonic, and peculiarly adapted in diseases of the Liver and Debility attendant on Fever, etc., Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower. Gent's evening Dress suits, Rs. 75, Silk Lined Dress Jackets from Rs. 40, White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8, Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8, Dress Pums. Rs. 9-12.

FOR SALE.—"ROBROY CANOE," fittings complete and Canvas Cover, length 13 feet 6inches, breadth 2 feet 2 inches. Apply to COMMANDING OFFICER, P. & O. s. s. Valetta, Bombay Harbour.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN Lloyds S. N. Coy.—STEWARDESS, WANTED, for the s. s. "Maria Teresa," sailing hence for Trieste on Tuesday the 12th Instant morning. Apply sharp to the AGENT.

WANTED, a COMPETENT CUTTER, for a (gents) Tailoring Establishment. Apply sharp stating nationality experience and salary required to "R. G.," care of this paper.

WANTED a QUALIFIED GOVERNESS able to Teach English and Guzerati up to Matriculation, Music lessons on Piano and Harmonium and well apt in embroidery as well as all sorts of tailoring works. Apply to RAO SAHEB VASSANJI TRICUMJI MULJI, J.P., Napean Sea Road, with testimonials and certificate of character, &c., stating terms. Mahomedans need not apply.

WANTED, a first class BROKER or SALESMAN, for iron generally on commission and fixed pay. Only well qualified and influential men need apply to "METALS," care of this paper.

TO LET.—THE TOP FLOOR of EZRA HOUSE, Merewether Road, Apolo Reclamation. Rent Rs. 220. Apply to Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, Manager, to Mr. Tata, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

TO LET, GROUND FLOOR, of "NESBIT HALL," Nesbit Road Mazagon. For particulars Apply MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONES, BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q.." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°. sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC PASSAGE LEADING TO NOWROJI EDULJI ROAD, IN COLABA 1ST COLY LANE.

By order of the owners Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 15th March, 1901, at 4-30 p. m., the following Landed porperty:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the public passage leading to Nowroji Edulji Road or Street in small or lower Colaba, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 227, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 73, containing by admeasurement 29 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a chawl or range of buildings belonging to Government, on the West by a public passage leading to Nowroji Edulji Road, on the North by the property of Pooshia Soodia Colly, and on the South by a passage and the house of Abba Balaji and which said permises are now in the occupation of the owners and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 6th 1901.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a
General Kitchner	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	„	4	0	Extra No. 1	„	2	4
Queen Olga extra „ „	„	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped ...	„	2	0
Imperial	„	4	0	Extra No. 2	„	1	12
Star	„	3	0	Extra No. 3	„	1	8
Aromatic	„	2	12	Extra popular	„	1	0
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1	„	2	8				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA.

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C. Obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. R. THOMSON,
Agent.

17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent.	
For 2 Years	5½	Per Annum.
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 8 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:

19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 8th inst at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following, consisting of albums, ladies' companions and work boxes, cigar stands, toilet boxes, platedware, carpets, Japanese curiosities, ready made suits, brief and Gladstone bags, portmanteau, dressing bags and cases, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED BASIC STEEL SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th Inst, at 2 P.M. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock, No. 10 and 11 Sheds, on account of the concerned.—

Ex. s s Neidenfels.

About 500 bundles basic steel sheets, 2 to 8 sheets in a bundle, damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Grant House," Pultan Road, behind the Crawford Markets the valuable and neat French-Polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Devjee Canjee and others, dinner service by Treacher, glassware, platedware, Mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, "swift" lady's bicycle, iron safe, table ornaments incandescent gas lamps, carpets, etc., laure molver, etc. the property of B. H. HEWETT Esq.

The property of a gentleman.—

1 nearly new English Victoria by Windown.
1 grey gelding showy and fast.
1 English patent leather plated harness.
1 set of pair harness, black brass mounted, English-make complete.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, tables, teapoy, cup-boards, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, American organ, musical cabinet, new Brussels carpets of different sizes, Milner's fireproof safe on stand, washing machine.

1 D.-B. 12 bore top lever shot gun, with implements in case, right barrel cylinder, left full choked, by Righby, Birmingham.
1 D.-B. B.-L gun by William Powel in case.
1 Winchester S. B. rifle and 1 Book rifle in case.

On account of the concerned, Ex s. s. Trentham Hall.—P.M. Co 5—1 case hand spooling machine.

AT 2 P.M.

2 new English "pathfinder" Gent's bicycles.

The property of a Parsee gentleman.—

1 double-seated miniature brougham.
1 strong office shigram.
1 English built buggy by Silk and Son.

Also 1 light victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand landau.
1 English built dog-cart in very good order.
1 Gent's English saddle complete.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 11th March, at 3 p m., the effects of the late Mr. G. F. Thompson, consisting of plated spoons and forks, cups and spoons, fish knife and fork, electroplate dishes with revolving covers, vegetable dishes, crockery, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, pictures, engineering and other books, D-B. C. F, fowling piece by Joseph Lang and Son in case, D.-B. C.-F. Rifle by W. and C. Scott with implements in case, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. P. Corentin, consisting of gold scarf pins, diamond and ruby ring, gold charm and stud, silver card case, bronze medal, &c.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Morland Road, opposite the Byculla Club, near Bellasis Road, the valuable French-polished blackwood and teakwood, drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room and office room furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome strong-built vis-a-vis, sets of single harness, one Austrian safe, table and hanging lamps, carpets, books, cooking stove, &c., the property of O. J. HOLDWAY, Esq., Superintendent of Police.

The property of another gentleman—

1 strong-built French-polished office shigram.
1 showy black Arab pony going in saddle.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Navab's Bungalow, below the Olivant's Bridge, Nesbit Road, Byculla, the valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and also some by Wimbridge and Roberts, platedware, crockery and glassware, ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co, in good order, art fret work, partition screen, large size bead screen, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, 2 lady's and 1 gents bicycles, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of M. A. NAVIN, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. James Moore consisting of blackwood and teakwood household furniture two double barrel central fire guns in cases, one by Armoury Company and the other by Edward Paton and Son, one double barrel his fire gun in case by Joseph Lang and Sons, one single barrel Henry's patent rifle, one air gun, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, masonic aprons and sword, glassware, crockery, pictures, books, bird stuffing instruments, fishing tackles &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 20 Mazagon Road, next to the Mazagon Castle, valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best electro-plated ware, Treacher's glassware and crockery, English 12 stop organ by John Malcom and Co., London, windproof lamps, table ornaments, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. E. McDERMOTT.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Bombay, 8th March, 1901.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE WARE.

Pursuant to the order made in suit No. 39 of 1900, Oosman Husan vs Vali M. Hoosein and others, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned Japanese goods consisting of porcelain tea sets and flower vases, bronze plates, picture frames, paper knives, jewellery boxes, tea trays, wall brackets, copying books and papers, bed covers, wall purdas, card cases, gongs, cotton crapes, silk night gowns, jackets, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also the property of an officer consisting of 1 D B 450 bore rifle by W. W. Greener, boots, shoes, wearing apparel, uniform coats, belt, pouch, spurs, toast racks, butter dish, revolver case, fishing tackle, gold sword knot, &c., &c.

1 gold open-face watch, 8 days' key.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 hand some strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand mail phaeton.
1 chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in saddle.
1 grey waler mare, 15-1, 7 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 gentleman' English saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

A lot of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of rifles, guns, pistols, revolvers empty and loaded cartridges, recappers, fuzes, Bengal lights, sulphur, sight protectors, knives, swords, daggers, powder flasks, air guns, rifles, muskets, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADI LANE.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, receiver of the estate of the late Mr. Himatram Narbheram, appointed in suit No. 451 of 1900, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property mortgaged by Ramchander Vithoba Balajee with the executors of the said estate.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Kandawadi Lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1,229 squre yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follow: that is to say on or towards the North by the Kandawadi Lane, on or towards the East by the property of the said Ramchandra Vithoba Balajee, and on or towards the south and west by the Khuttar Gully Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ramchandra Vithoba Balajee and are mentioned in the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 25th day of November, 1899, and made between Ramchandra Vithoba Balaji of the first part, Heerabai, widow of Vithoba Balaji, of the second part, Heerabai widow trustee of an Indenture of settlement dated 25th November, 1890, of the third part and Bai Dhunoorebai, widow of Himatram Narbharam, Damodor Parshotamdas Lookhadia and Thuker Cursonji Pranvalab as executrix and executors respectively of the late Himatram Narbheram of the fourth part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesher, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th March, 1901.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£97 1-4=	—3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£102 1-4=	unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 1-2=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 1-2=	do
Bar Silver in London	28 3-16=	do
Do at New York	61 1-4=	do
Exchange on London at Paris	25 20=	do
Do in New York	4 87 3-8=	do
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c.=	do
„ Short London Bills	3 5-8 p. c.=	do
„ Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 p. c.=	do

SEEDS—

Rapeseed, Brown, sellers, April-May .. 34s. 6d.= —3d, easier.

Linseed, business done, April-May .....44s.= plus3d. firmer.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India for Rs. 80,00,000—

Rs. 30,80 000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 20,10 000 do. Bombay.
Rs. 13,50 000 do. Madras.
Rs. 64,40,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Tenderers at the above rate received 31 per cent.

Average rate of allotment 1001.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 530,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 1,00,000 do. Bombay.
Rs. 9,30,000 do. Madras.
Rs. 15,60,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Tenderers at the above rate received 31 per cent.

Average rate of allotment 15·98.

Total amount of Council Bills sold during the week including last public sale, Rs. 80,50,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 80,00,000.

Extra Allotments—

Bills on Calcutta.........Rs. 2,30,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
„ Madras.........Rs. 40,000
„ Bombay ... { Rs. 10,000 } at 1s. 3 15-16d.
„ Calcutta ... { Rs. 10,000 }

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 4,40,000 at 1s. 4d.

EXCHANGE.

With a much stronger allotment of councils than was anticipated yesterday our market opened 1-32nd higher all round at 1s. 3 31-32d. Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d for three months Credits, at which rates there was a small demand for remittance for March while a few bills were placed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94-12 for ready and Rs. 94-15 for account and closed steady at Rs. 95 with very little business doing. Ready is three annas lower.

MONEY.

The Bank of Bombay's rate of interest is one per cent down, standing now at eight per cent. The Bank of Bengal's Cash balance is 4 lacs down, with their rate of interest being the same as ours.

IMPORTS OF SILVER INTO BOMBAY.

1901	Silver. Bullion.	Silver. Dollars.	Govt. of India Rs	Vessel.	From
Mar.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	S. S.	
„	1 48 259	...	...	India.	London.
„	6,80 115	...	...	Persia.	Do.
„	...	10	...	Sultan.	Zanzibar.
„	...	...	3,300	Assyria.	Abass.
„	...	...	...	Do.	Busreh.
„	...	8,431	13,150	Do.	Muscat.
„	...	...	3,000	Kalinadi.	Gawalkote.
„	23,48,000	...	...	Egypt.	London.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is quiet with press shares steady.

	Rs.
Indian Cotton Manufacturing Co.	155
Mofussil Press Co.	422 1-2
Bank of Bombay shares are steady at	1,242 1-2

FREIGHTS.

About 1,500 bales cotton for Genoa, March shipment have been booked at 15s. for Antwerp and Hamburg, the same rate has been paid by the "Drachenfels" with a small business doing for Hull, March loading, 15s. has been for shipment in the "Mikado".

The "Barbara" is reported fixed for two picked ports at 14s. 6d. 15 April 15 May with the option of Hamburg at 6d. higher.

The "Mahratta" is also reported fixed Rangoon to Bombay at Rs. 7 for April loading with rice.

COALS.

The market is rather firmer with more business passing. A line of 2,500 tons of Deshargar has been placed at Rs. 14-8, for March shipment, sellers now naming 4 annas more as there is only a limited quantity available. In Jardines 800 to 1,000 tons are reported sold "ex Bunder" at Rs. 14-12.

WHEAT.

The Market is unchanged at Rs. 4-5-0 per White Delhi, April May.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—The Market is steady at Rs. 8-2-0 for ready, and six pies to one anna lower for April May at Rs. 8-1-0 to Rs. 8-1-6.

RAPE SEED.—For ready parcels Rs. 6-14-0 is quoted. Brown Cawnpore April May Rs. 5-14-0 Steady, Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 6-3-0, Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-6-0.

POPPY SEED is quiet at Rs. 7-11-6, to Rs. 7-12-0.

CASTOR SEED—Rs. 34-8-0, is named for ready, as well as for April May.

GINGELLY SEED. Market quiet but steady with rates unchanged.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 6th March, 1901.

Cotton	11,726	bales,
Wheat	3,476	cwts.
Linseed	3,071	„
Rapeseed	2,681	„
Gingellyseed	3,539	„
Poppyseed	...	„
Groundnuts	1,457	„
Castorseed	4,300	„
Rice	18,277	„
Myrabollams	3,276	„

COTTON.

There was a rather steadier feeling in our local market with less pressure to sell, but ready cotton was quoted unaltered from yesterday. The business reported totalled about 7,000 bales chiefly to exporters.

Contract rates which steadied last night, eased this morning only to steady at Colaba and at the close were quoted about as follows:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.
Broach	229	...	218 25th March
„	219	...	... 25th April.
Bengal	...	162	... 15-25 March.
Khandesh	...	167	... 25th March.
Bhownugger	203	186	.. April May
„	...	...	172 15-25 May

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester was dull. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports 4,000 bales. Spot 5 3-32= plus 2-32. Egyptian Fair Brown 7 1-16—1-16 Arrivals steady and unchanged.

In new york.—

Receipts at the Ports	20,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	6,000 „
Exports to Continent	3,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8,15,16=unchanged
Futures month of June	8,55=—0-7
Do. do. Sept	7,89=—03

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admirably adapted for curing diseases incidental to females. At different periods of life women are subject to complaints which require a peculiar medicine; and it is now an indisputable fact that there is nothing so suitable for complaints of this nature as Holloway's Pills. For all the debilitating disorders incidental to the sex, and in every contingency perilous to the life and health of woman—youthful or aged, married or single—they are a safe and reliable remedy. Their purifying qualities render them invaluable to females of all ages. They are searching and cleansing, yet invigorating; a few doses will speedily remove irregularities in the system, and thereby establish health on a sound and firm basis.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths, Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, h. 8m. High water, 0-44m., 1-8a. Low water, 6-41m., 6-45a.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for two Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: Performance of "Jehangir the Magnificent."

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,635; the daily average being 166, and new admissions 825—Parsees, 789; Hindoos, 1,936; Mahomedans, 1,445; Christians, 465. 33 children were vaccinated this month.

NEW RAILWAY STATION AT ANDHERI.—Plans and estimates for the New Railway Station at Andheri have been finally sanctioned. The levelling of the roads and sidings has already been commenced under the Engineer's department of the company, and their buildings will soon be taken into hand. The estimated cost is stated to be nearly a lakh of rupees.

CONVICTED OF ALTERING A COIN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Ramsarup Changa to three months' hard labour for being found in possession of an altered coin, and delivering it to Ismail Isubboy, a grocer, having his shop near Null Bazaar. It appeared that by means of some chemical process, accused altered the appearance of a pie, and attempted to pass it off as a two-anna silver-piece, when the complainant handed him over to the police.

IMPROVED HOUSES IN BOMBAY.

THE better housing of the poor is a standing problem in Bombay. The Improvement Trust has worked long and hard to establish better types of dwellings, and the people have worked longer and harder to render the success of the Trust impossible. The Trust believes that houses built of durable materials, well drained, lighted and ventilated with dry floors, a weather-tight roof, and adequate space per individual, will ensure better health to the people, and reduce their mortality, besides giving them a desire for a better style of life which is one of the best moving forces in what we call progress. The labouring class as a rule is able, if it were willing, to earn more than it does, but the workman is rarely desirous of doing anything better than he has done before, so others have to share the pay he ought to earn.

The Bombay workman, whether he be a skilled or an unskilled labourer, belongs to a migratory class which flows constantly into Bombay from the mainland and flows out again in smaller volume after a certain period of sojourn. Some may settle in the town, but their numbers are kept up to a large extent by immigration, because, although their birth rate may be high, their death rate, owing to their style of living, is higher. The mill cooly retires so regularly to his "gaum" after a certain sojourn in the city that men over forty years of age are rare in the mills. All these people are attracted by the better rate of pay the city affords, and they come here to "have a good time" after their fashion. Having paid little or no rent at home they find the rents of Bombay exorbitant, so the single men in hundreds sleep in the streets, without any fixed address; others obtain the cheapest lodgings they can get and this is generally a share of a room where eight men have been known to sleep on a space ten feet square and eight feet high. This, at a maximum rate of Rs. 3 per room, comes to 6 annas per man per month. Thus, the cooly reduces rent to one-thirtieth of his income, while in London it is very common for the workman to pay one-fourth of his wages in rent alone.

In cold weather, the cooly who sleeps out of doors in India needs a certain amount of bedding, for although the ground, heated by the sun, is always warmer than the night air, he needs a covering to prevent too great a difference of temperature on each side of him. Indoors much less bedding is needed, and if the doors are shut and a sufficient number of people get together they may sleep almost naked—as they do, untroubled by any disturbing notions of foul air or injurious emanations. A well ventilated house does not suit them at all, so they shut doors and windows and block up every other opening.

What have these people in common with the Bombay Improvement Trust? Their interest and beliefs are diametrically opposed and there is no one to teach the cooly that higher rents and cleaner surroundings are better in every way, more wholesome, and more respectable. Even if his wage were doubled he would not pay double rent if he could possibly help it, and if an attempt were made to coerce him there would be trouble.

The buildings that have been condemned in order to make room for better houses were in most cases over-crowded, as well as insanitary for other reasons and as Public Health is the guiding motive of the Trust, they could not consistently allow over-crowding in the new dwellings. On the other hand, the class for whom the Trust has worked most only sees in all this a rise in rents, and a new and most irritating interference with their home life. They retaliate by giving preference to cheaper houses where there are practically no restrictions, and over crowding tends to become worse than ever. This looks very like working into the hands of the worst class of house-owner—the man whose chawls return 30 per cent. per annum. It is ridiculous to think that while the Trust property is worked under strict rules, the property that, by its existence, gave rise to the Trust, should be given a free hand, so to speak, in keeping up the causes of high mortality in the city. Wealthy owners of *chawls* will give large sums to build hospitals for the treatment of the sick, provided of course that the founder's name shall be conspicuous in the title, but the improvement of the habits of the poorer classes and the raising of their tastes in the matter of cleanly surroundings does not seem to have entered the head of the Bombay house proprietor as a class. After all, Bombay only requires the stimulus that has been effective in many other countries; it needs a law making the owner responsible for over-crowding. The individuals who pocket the profits of what is generally admitted to be the best paying property in Bombay, should have all reasonable responsibility in connection with it. Without this the chief object of the Trust will be defeated.—"Municipal Journal."

MANUAL POWER TILLAGE IMPLEMENTS.

THE terrible mortality of agricultural cattle in Guzerat has so hampered the usual methods of tillage that men have been thrown back on the most primitive methods of culture, and although spade husbandry is of little use to the ryot, whose land is only disturbed on or near the surface, he has been obliged to experiment with the draft implements left idle by his cattle. This matter has also attracted the attention of Mr. Whittle of Wadhwan and Mr. Seddon, Special Famine officer of Kathiawar, and is dealt with in the Agricultural Ledger No. 20 of 1900. In these districts the harrow is more in use than the plough, on account of the lightness of the soil, and various forms of native harrow were tried on gangs of four men with one man to guide the implement. According to the experiments actually made, preparatory tillage was made at the rate of 2-3 acre per day of ten hours, and land so prepared could be sown and the seed covered at the rate of 2 acres per day. In the illustrations that accompany the article the men are shown in harness, grasping crossbar with their hands in the manner familiar in Bombay among men who propel handcarts. The attitude seems to be wrong for the work, as it keeps the arms in a constrained position with no proportionate advantage. In Europe the pulling of hand-carts is done from the shoulder by means of strap passing from the beginning of the shafts over one shoulder and under the other on its way back to a fastening. In towing boats on a canal or river the Indian has an excellent method. Each man of the gang has his own rope, which passes over his shoulder to his hands, and by the amount of deflection of the rope it can be at once seen if any one is doing less than his share of work. This attitude could not be improved on, as it throws the weight of the body into the right position, and allows the greatest freedom of muscular action. There is no doubt that many of the attitudes assumed by the Indian labourer when at work are wrong; they are established by custom and no individual seems disposed to undergo the discomfort of learning a new habit.

The best method of pulling the implements of tillage, when it must be done by manual labour, is of sufficient importance to deserve exhaustive study both as regards the mode of attachment of the men to the implement and also the angle of traction which governs the length of the traces:—"Municipal Journal."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden London.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

RESPONDENTS' ELECTIONS SET ASIDE.

WHOLESALE PERSONATION.

INDIRECT COMPLICITY OF CANDIDATES.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday morning, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Karamali Pirbhoy, one of the unsuccessful candidates for the ratepayers' elections of the Mandvi Ward, had petitioned for an order to set aside the election of Dr. A. G. Viegas and Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, two of the eight successful candidates, on the ground of personation and corrupt practices. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, with Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. Crawford represented the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Baptista, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for Dr. Viegas, and Messrs. Aun Ali and Jafferbhoy R. Kaderbhoy, Barristers-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Koregaonker, pleader, for Mr. Vandekar.

His Honour said: These are two petitions filed by Mr. Karamali Pirbhoy impugning the election of the respondents, Mr. V. K. Vandekar and Dr. A. G. Viegas, as councillors for the Mandvi or B Ward of this city. The election was held on the 28th January last, when ten candidates came to the hall. Eight of them who had formed a coalition in order to secure the election of as many of their own party as possible headed the list with votes varying in number from 991 polled by Mr. Sharafali Mamooji down to 927 polled by Mr. Vandekar. Dr. Viegas was sixth on the list with 939 votes. Next to the successful candidates came the petitioner with 768 votes, while the tenth candidate, Dr. Rajab Ali Ramji, was far behind with only 328 votes. The petitioner in the first instance filed three petitions, the third being a petition against the election of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy, who stood third on the list with 987 votes. At the same time a fourth petition was filed by Dr. Rajab Ali Ramji impugning the election of all eight candidates. These two last petitions were at the commencement withdrawn owing to some arrangement having been come between the petitioner and the Mahomedan candidates, the precise nature of which I was not informed, but to which I shall have to allude hereafter. As both the respondents, Mr. Vandekar and Dr. Viegas, owing to the coalition abovementioned, stand on almost precisely the same footing, the evidence against the one being the evidence against the other, the two petitions were heard by me as one, and I can conveniently dispose of them both in the same manner. The Municipal Commissioner being a necessary party to such a petition, notices were served upon him also, and I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Crawford for the great assistance which he has rendered to the Court throughout this investigation. I think that I should also here thank Mr. Smetham for the extreme fairness and impartiality which he has shown in putting the petitioner's case before the Court, and much credit is also due to the petitioner for the time and trouble which he has taken in procuring the attendance here of so large a body of witnesses. Before going into the questions at issue between the candidates themselves, it may be well that I should first deal with two points which rather affect the conduct of the Municipal Commissioner, and to which Mr. Crawford addressed himself at considerable length. These points can be the more conveniently considered here as they appertain to matters preliminary to the elections. I refer to the preparation of the ward roll and the distribution of voting papers before the election day. Mr. Crawford took umbrage at Mr. Smetham's remarks that the ward roll was a scandal, and I am of opinion that he was justified in objecting to the use of so strong a word. At the same time there can, I think, be little doubt that in the ward roll, as it stands, there is very great room for improvement, and in spite of what Mr. Crawford told the Court as to the endeavours to make it as perfect as possible, I cannot help thinking that a little more care and trouble in the investigations would have remedied many of the evils. For instance, one system of spelling native names is no doubt the intention, but it has not been rigidly adhered to. The consequence is that the same name with slight variations is found at several different places in the list. In other instances the addition of a "bhai" or "ji" or similar affair gives the name several different positions. In this way I was told that one gentleman's name appeared in as many as seven different places. As the address is given in all cases, it ought not to be difficult to bring such names together, and enquiry might then be expressly directed as to whether there are two individuals of the same name at the same address, and, if not, whether the one individual is entitled (as, of course, he might be) to more than one vote. Again, in this case, out of the 1,693 names on the roll, evidence has been given of nearly 100 being dead, and of many of them having died not lately but many years ago, and there is no reason to suppose that we had exhausted the inquiry. Surely it ought not to be impossible to rectify the list in this respect. Of course, if the Municipal Commissioner waits to be informed of the death of any person on the roll he will never in this country discover it, but, as I understand, the Ward Superintendents do make inquiries not once but several times, and I think that if such inquiries were made in a proper way a great deal of the requisite information would be forthcoming. The second point was the distribution of voting papers under Section 28 (c). These papers were issued by the Municipal Commissioner in duplicate and triplicate, and in some instances as many as six papers were issued in the same name. It is only fair to the Municipal Commissioner to state that he gave notice to all the candidates of this having been done, so as to put them on their guard. This could not, of course, completely remedy the evil. It was contended on the Municipal Commissioner's behalf that he was helpless in the matter, that he was bound to issue voting papers to any one who came to ask for them, and that he had no right to question their title to them. I must confess that I cannot agree with this. The section says that "the forms shall be supplied to persons entitled to vote," not to any one who comes to ask for them. I cannot see how it can be seriously argued that the Municipal Commissioner is not entitled to take reasonable means for assuring himself of the bona fides of the application. It is not for me to suggest what these means should be, but I thought that something might be gained by making each person sign for the form which he received. It is well known that a person who will not hesitate to make a false statement verbally, will hesitate before he puts it into writing. Mr. Smetham on his part suggested that persons should be asked to show their Municipal bills as a proof of their bona fides. I cannot but think that by the exercise of a little ingenuity some method might be devised by which the indiscriminate issue of voting papers could be checked. At the same time I quite agree with Mr. Crawford that in neither of these two particulars, of the ward roll or the issue of voting papers, will any efforts of the Municipal Commissioner entirely prevent the commission of the offence of personation. All that he can hope to do is to make it somewhat less easy. I now proceed to consider the questions arising directly on the petition. In the first place it was objected that the petitioner having sought the wrong relief, both his petitions must be dismissed. I only mention this argument to set it aside, for there appears to me to be nothing in it. It is, no doubt, true that the petitioner by an evident misreading of Section 33 at first thought that if he was shown to have obtained more votes than the respondents or either of them, they or one of them would be disqualified and he, as the next in order, would take the vacant place. At a very early stage I pointed out to Mr. Smetham that the petitioner had misunderstood the section, and that if I set aside the election of either candidate, the procedure would be under Section 34, and that the choice would remain with the Corporation. It was on this footing that the hearing proceeded, and the whole inquiry has been directed towards the validity of the election of the respondents, and not towards their qualification to be councillors. At the same time I should remark that no one could read the petitions (which are identical in form) and have any doubt whatever as to the object of the petitioner. That is manifestly to impugn the election of the respondents on the various grounds set out at great length in para. 5, all of which affect the validity of the election proceeding. There is not a word in the petition which could be taken alluding to the disqualification of either respondents as defined by Section 16 of the Act. The next point that was urged on behalf of the respondents was that all the other successful candidates should be made parties respondent. To this at the outset I could not agree, nor did I see later on how it could be done. Any person enrolled in the Municipal election roll has a perfect right to come here and question the validity either of the election as a whole or of the election of any particular candidate, and I can find no authority for saying that he cannot select any particular candidate or candidates he pleases against whom to proceed. I am not prepared to say that the Court could insist on the other candidates being brought before it, though I would guard myself from being thought to decide that it could not. The question really does not arise in this case, as the petitioner has made the last candidate a party, and owing to the coalition of the eight candidates, and the votes being more or less equally distributed among them, he remains the last, and would, therefore, presumably be the one to be displaced. I may, however, refer to an English case (Line vs. Warren, L. R. 14, 2 B.D. 73, p. 548) which appears to me to be directly in point and to warrant the procedure I have followed. There it was distinctly held that even where the validity of the whole election was affected, the Court had power, nevertheless, to deal with these candidates returned who were petitioned against, and that the return of the respondents could be declared void, notwithstanding that the return of the other successful candidate could not be questioned, he not being a party to the petition. I now come to the question, what is the result of the evidence on this petition. The evidence has been confined entirely to instances of personation and the consequent improper reception or refusal of votes. The petitioner at the outset, as I mentioned above, included a number of charges in his petition, some of them very serious. All these have, however, been practically given up and no evidence has been offered in support of them. I can therefore pass them by without comment. As to the charge of personation of voters, the effect of that, if proved, may be twofold. In the first place it affects the number of valid votes given for the candidates; secondly, even a single case of personation, if brought home to a candidate or his agents, may affect his election irrespective of his position on the list. As to the first question, there is in this case no room for doubt as to the results some two hundred voting papers have been put before me and evidence given in respect of the votes which they represent. I have been through them as carefully as possible, and omitting all doubtful cases I find the result to be as follows:—From the 927 votes allowed to Mr. Vandekar by the Commissioner 173 must now be deducted. That figure is made up of 65 votes given in the names of dead persons and 94 given for absent voters by strangers, that is to say, fraudulent personations; 11 given for absent voters by members of their families, partners or servants; 2 votes recorded by persons who had already voted, and 1 vote recorded by a minor. From the 939 votes allowed to Dr. Viegas by the Commissioner 172 must now be deducted. The difference of one is accounted for by voting paper Ex. A. 116, in which the lower bracket intended to embrace the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th names is put too high and included the name of the petitioner instead of that of Dr. Viegas. The petitioner thereby loses one vote. He also loses 12 more (4 on one paper and 8 on another) by the personation in his favour of one dead and one absent voter. On the other hand, he is entitled to count 44 votes in respect of voters whose votes were improperly rejected by the Municipal Commissioner. This leaves a net credit in his favour of 31 votes. That is to say, he has gained 204 votes on Mr. Vandekar and 203 on Dr. Viegas. The result of this is that Mr. Vandekar would fall to the ninth place in the list, the petitioner coming in above both him and Dr. Viegas. It was argued on behalf of the petitioner that the effect of this would be to displace both the respondents, while counsel for Dr. Viegas contended that inasmuch as it left that gentleman within the first eight, his election could not be set aside. The matter is one which is not free from doubt, and the difficulty arises from the petitioner selecting two out of the eight candidates to proceed against, and those not the last two. However I think that it is tolerably clear in this case that if the question turned only on the number of valid votes, only Mr. Vandekar would be displaced. Before leaving this point, I should like to make a suggestion to the Municipal Commissioner, and that is this—If the voting papers of voters, which are rejected on the ground of their signatures having been taken before, could be retained by the polling officer instead of being returned to the voter or candidate, it would greatly facilitate an enquiry such as this. Where a case of personation is proved the rejected vote could be taken into consideration as well as the accepted vote. In this case I have only been able to do this in the case of 6 voters whose papers happened to have been retained. I now come to the other and more serious question, whether the personation practised is not enough by itself, irrespective of its effect on the number of valid votes, to vitiate the election of both these gentlemen. I regret that this question was not more fully argued before me. The two counsel who appeared for Mr. Vandekar and Dr. Viegas contented themselves with saying that their respective clients had no direct connection with the personation that was practised; I readily grant that. It would, indeed, have been a shameful thing if they had, but that may not altogether absolve them. The Act (Section 33) says: "If the validity of any election is questioned by reason of the improper reception or refusal of a vote, or for any other cause, the objector may apply to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. (2) If the said Chief Judge, after making such enquiry as he deems necessary, finds that the election was a valid election, he shall confirm the declared result. If he finds that the election was not a valid election, he shall set it aside so far as it concerns the person whose election is objected to." This appears to leave the very widest discretion to the Chief Judge; nothing could be wider than the words "for any other cause." At the same time no details are given of the grounds which would justify me in setting aside an election, and I think that it is therefore necessary to look to the English law on which the Act is based in order to ascertain what those grounds should be. At Common Law, no doubt, general personation was not sufficient to avoid an election, except in so far as it affected the majority of valid votes, but by the Municipal Corporation Act, 1882 (a statute passed six years before our own Act came into force), it was expressly provided (Section 87) that a Municipal election was to be questioned by an election petition on the ground (a) that the election was, as to the borough or ward, wholly avoided by general bribery, treating undue influence or personation; or (b) that the election was avoided by corrupt practices (of which, of course, personation is one, and the most serious ranking as a felony and punishable with two years' hard labour). It is unnecessary here to discuss the first ground, as the question of avoiding the whole election is not before me. The question is whether the respondents have by their agents been guilty of a corrupt practice, i.e., personation. The offence of personation, of course, includes the aiding and abetting of the commission of it by others and this would naturally be the agents' part. Now, there is certainly no evidence before me of any particular instance of personation or its abetment which can be traced to any particular person. There would not, therefore, be sufficient evidence to support a criminal charge but if I find that personation has been carried on in such a manner and to such extent as to lead to the irresistible conclusion that the agents of the parties have been privy to it, then I think that I should be justified in holding—indeed, I should be bound to hold—that the candidates by their agents were guilty of the offence. Now, what is the evidence here? In the first place, it clearly appears that there is no great readiness or eagerness on the part of genuine voters to exercise their right. Their votes have to be very diligently canvassed before the election, and it is apparently found necessary to take the voters' signatures to their promise to vote. This is done, as I understand, by the agents of the candidates. Then again, the evidence shows a manifest reluctance on the part of voters to come to the poll. They do not come of their own free will. They have to be called and taken there in carriages. Voter after voter, when asked "Why did you not go to vote?" replied, "No one came to call me." When they reach the polling station they are again entirely in their agent's hands. Their papers are filled up by the agents or their clerks, and they are then taken to the poll to register their votes. When we find such reluctance or indifference on the part of genuine voters, the question naturally occurs to one's mind, how come so many strangers to take such an interest in the election that they were ready to come and commit the offence of personation in order to swell the votes of the eight gentlemen? It is impossible to believe that such a number would be forthcoming if they were not deliberately called there, and it appears to me that no one could or would have brought them except the agents of the candidates. The numbers, too, are alarming. There are, as I reckon, 1,693 names on the ward roll. The number of votes recorded was not furnished to me, but from the results it would appear to be under 1,200. Out of these we find no less than 170 cases of personation, 159 of them fraudulent in the sense that in those cases the persons voting must have known they had no right to do so. When we find that the voting papers of these personators were without exception filled up by the agents of the candidates, and filled up in one particular fashion, it seems impossible to hold that in many of the instances, if not in all, the agents were not aware of what was going on. This being so, I think that I am bound to hold that the agents of these candidates were guilty of abetting the personation that took place. As to the question whether the agents of whom I have spoken were the agents of Mr. Vandekar and Dr. Viegas, there can be no doubt. It is admitted that there was a coalition between the eight candidates, and that they all signed a written agreement binding themselves to make common cause. It may be that these two gentlemen took no very active part in the arrangement, but the agents of all were clearly the agents of each, and these two gentlemen cannot evade the responsibility for their action. As I said before, I entirely acquit both Mr. Vandekar and Dr. Viegas of any direct complicity in this wholesale personation, but I feel bound to find that both were guilty of it by their agents. The result will be that the election of both gentlemen must be set aside, and it must be referred to the Municipal Commissioner to proceed under Section 34 of the Act. I cannot leave this part of the case without saying a word about the disgraceful state of things, the existence of which has been revealed by this enquiry. I do not wish to expatiate upon how disgraceful it is that such practices should be permitted, and how much they are to be deplored. That must be sufficiently patent to all. I merely wish to remark that it is to the candidates alone that the city must look for remedy of these abuses. Nothing that the Municipal Commissioner can do, no precautions that the authorities can take, will completely eradicate the evil. If, however, the candidates are more careful in their selection of agents, if they refuse to employ any but honest men, if they resolutely set their face against such practices and decline to take advantage of false votes or be elected on such terms, then, it appears to me, corrupt practices at these elections will die a natural death.

COSTS.

It only remains for me to deal with the costs of the enquiry. Mr. Vandekar and Dr. Viegas have failed and they must suffer. It seems to me that they have only themselves to thank that their fault lay in joining this coalition, and thus depriving themselves of independent control in matters relating to their own candidature. It is, however, as to the petitioner's costs I have some doubt. I cannot dismiss from my mind the arrangement come to between the Mahomedan candidates by which the present respondents have had to bear the burden of the fight. It is not as though they had been chosen as being the two last on the list and so most open to attack. The petitioner's excuse for not objecting to the election of Mr. Fazulbhoy Karimbhoy Ibrahim, who was last but one, as that gentleman had gone to Poona seemed to me a very lame one. I am, therefore, inclined to doubt the petitioner's complete bona fides in this matter; his motives do not appear to me to be so entirely public-spirited as Mr. Smetham would have me believe. It is true that his object might have been completely frustrated had he impugned the election of all, as in that case the present candidates being also the retiring councillors would be deemed to be elected. But this catastrophe might have been averted by his proceeding against, say, seven of the returned candidates. Under these circumstances I shall not award him any professional cost of the enquiry. But I order that Mr. Vandekar and Dr. Viegas do pay him the costs of both petitions and all his costs of processes, etc., in equal shares. These two gentlemen must also pay the professional costs of the Municipal Commissioner, which I certify at Rs. 270.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

FRANCIS DOMINGO FERNANDEZ VS. MINGUEL ANTONIO D'SILVA.

THE plaintiff in this case claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 7,800 and costs as damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. Mr. Davar and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaiyad, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishah, for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff was to the effect that until recently he had been employed as a clerk in the service of the Liga Mazagonese Death Benefit Society, which had its office at Mazagon; and of which Society the defendant was the Secretary and Treasurer. On the 12th April 1899, the defendant appeared before the Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon and laid an information against the plaintiff, falsely and maliciously charging him with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation under the Indian Penal Code. The defendant also obtained a warrant, and after having the plaintiff arrested, caused him to be kept in custody for two days until the plaintiff furnished bail for Rs. 2,000. The defendant subsequently prosecuted the plaintiff and gave evidence against him, but when he had been partly cross-examined, applied to the magistrate for permission to withdraw the charge. The plaintiff was then discharged, and said that, owing to the defendant's conduct he had been prevented from obtaining employment, and had suffered injury to his credit and character, and had been put to expense in defending the charge made against him in the Magistrate's Court. He, therefore, claimed damages against the defendant to the extent of Rs. 7,800 and costs.

The defendant admitted laying an information against the plaintiff before the Magistrate, but denied that it had been made falsely or maliciously. The plaintiff between February and May 1898, together with two other persons was appointed to act for the defendant, but as a matter of fact did all the work himself. It was his duty to have paid all moneys received to the Society's account. He had received a sum of Rs. 1,756-13-11 which he had not paid into the Bank, and which amount the defendant alleged the plaintiff had admitted he had misappropriated. He had handed the money to certain persons without authority and had failed to enter such loans in the books of the Society. As he had failed to make such entries, these proceedings had been taken before the Magistrate. As such proceedings had not been instituted maliciously the defendant submitted there were no grounds for filing the present suit which he contended should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the suit was heard during the day.

A CONTRACT CASE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYEBJEE

MESSRS. FORBES, FORBES & CO., VS. KANJI NATHU AND ANOTHER.

HIS Lordship yesterday disposed of the above suit Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The first defendant appeared in person. The second defendant, his son, was represented by Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos.

The suit was instituted to recover the sum of Rs. 19,000 advanced by the plaintiffs on a consignment of rape seed. For the second defendant it was contended that he was not in partnership with his father. His Lordship at the close of the evidence held that a partnership had existed. After making allowance for amounts paid by the defendants, he gave a decree in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 18,200 with interest and costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.),

IMPORTING LIQUOR FROM GAEKWAR TERRITORIES.

IMPERATOR *vs.* MATAR KANIA.

THIS was a reference by Mr. Weir, District Magistrate of Surat, of the proceedings in this case of Mr. Narsilal Harderam, Second Class Magistrate of Mandvie, before whom, in September last, the accused was charged with having imported liquor from Gaekwar territory into British territory, contrary to section 43, clause A, of Bombay Abkari Act 5 of 1878, and was acquitted under section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Narsilal, in his finding, said a sepoy of the liquor contractor having got information of one seer of liquor having been brought from the village of Godwar, belonging to the Gaekwar, went to trace the offence. Accordingly liquor measuring one-half and one-eighth of a seer was found in the house of the accused. The accused admitted having committed the offence. But, said Mr. Narsilal, the Bombay High Court decided in March 1899 in the case of Queen Empress vs. Marwarsa "alias" Kisnasa, that liquor manufactured in the Nizam's territory could be called country liquor under subsection A. of section 43 of Act 5 of 1878, so also liquor manufactured in the Gaekwar's dominions could be called country liquor. For a long time past, the liquor contractors of Surat had been keeping sepoys at several stations on the boundary limits of Native States to prevent the importation of liquor from foreign States. Persons committing such offences had been punished. But, Mr. Narsilal remarked, the decisions of the High Court ought to be respected by the lower courts, and he therefore acquitted the accused.

Mr. Weir, in making the reference, said the magistrate, in passing the order of acquittal, solely depended on High Court Criminal Rulings, No. 10, dated 21st March 1899. The authority quoted did not apply to the present case, inasmuch as there was the accused's own admission of his having bought the liquor in the Gaekwar's territory and of importing the same into British territory.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the reference, said: The ruling quoted by the Second Class Magistrate does not apply. Here there is no doubt that the liquor was imported into the Presidency of Bombay. The Court reverses the order of acquittal, convicts the accused, Matar Kania, under section 43 A of Bombay Act 5 of 1878 and sentences him to a fine of Rs. 10, or in default ten days' simple imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	12	8	18
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	47	25	77
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	81	47	91
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	20	20	38
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	31	37	88
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	10	22
G Mahim and Worlee	12	14	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	21	40
Total	214	182	399
Total plague deaths to date	87,981	73,181	
Same date last year	169	157	367

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THE CROWN LANDS AND THE CIVIL LIST.

(BY AN EX-PERT.)

(Concluded from page 4.)

Since the old system by which the King drew his income, partly from the public domain and partly from certain taxes voted to him, has been replaced by the payment of an annuity from the Consolidated Fund (first completely adopted at the accession of William IV.), the relation of the Crown to the "Crown Lands" and the other hereditary revenues has been so altered as to make a return to it practically impossible. It has been shown the old Civil Lists of William III. and George III., and other Sovereigns, were loaded with charges which have since been transferred to the Consolidated Fund to an amount above £1,000,000. Historically also, the cost of the Army and Navy has to be borne out of the hereditary revenue. But, in addition, since George IV.'s day, Parliament has been busy transforming the methods of raising the public revenue, and there is now no machinery for raising some of the taxes which would be levied under the old system of suporting the Crown. At this time of day it is not probable that anyone would propose to reimpose such taxation, and so disorganize our Customs and excise laws, not to mention the irritation which would thus be set up, so indiscreetly. Nor can it be doubted that the modern system of providing for the Crown has advantages to all concerned. The Sovereign is relieved of many reponsibilities. The country is in a position in which it can conserve and manage its resources in an economical manner, and the freedom of the people to tax themselves as they will is assured.

JEHANGIR THE MAGNIFICENT.

AN audience which filled the house in every part greeted the revival of "Jehangir the Maginficent" at the Novelty Theatre last night. The burlesque has been brought up to date and the performance was a great and unqualified success from start to finish. The staging of the piece was superb. The dresses were elaborate and extremely beautiful and as a spectacle the presentation of the piece was a glittering success. The dresses and the grouping, which was most artistic had evidently been most carefully designed. The singing was excellent and the dancing was most graceful and charming. Encores were frequent throughout the evening and when the curtain fell on the first act the applause was loudly enthusiastic. When the curtain rose on the second act—the stage spectacle—"The Food of Lanterns," a very beautiful scene, called forth great admiration and when the curtain finally fell the applause was more vociferous than ever. The various parts were in most capable hands the artists challenging judgment by a very high standard indeed. Miss Whyte as Noor Mahal was very excellent in her acting and she sang admirably. Miss Mayhew, the Imperial Songstress, had the greatest share of the musical honours and she achieved a great success. Her singing was tasteful and charming and was greatly appreciated. Perhaps her best efforts, or rather those which were most loudly applauded, were "The Sly Cigarette" and "Neath my Lattice" but all her numbers were most sweetly and perfectly sung. Messrs. Craig and M. Hepworth were very vivacious and pleasing as Donna Margarida and Donna Elvira and sang and danced very brightly. As Jehangier Mr. W. L. Shaw was very successful. Mr. J. Reed was a capital Grand Vizeer and in conjunction with Mr. A. W. Wise, who made up excellently as the Begum Kit-Kat, contributed greatly to the fun of the piece. Mr. Wise's acting was indeed one of the great successes of the performance. Mr. Strong as Don Affenso and Mr. Cromwell as Sir Thomas Roe were both good. From first to last the piece went without any hitch and the audience were hugely delighted. One of the items that created a furore of applause was the appearence of a body of young ladies of the Chorus dressed as C. I. B. Volunteers, who sang "the soldiers to the Park." The music throughout was bright, some of the more recent comic operas having been drawn upon and the "book" was smartly written. It bristled with local and topical allusions and with puns that were execrable enough to be over good. The performance will be repeated tonight and on Monday night and should certainly not be missed. It is the treat of the season. The following is the cast.

Jehangier	...Mr W L Shaw.
Fadladin	...Mr J Reed.
Sir Thomas Roe ...	...Mr F W Cresswell.
Dom Affonso De Rebeiro De Sequeiro Vaz ...	...Mr R P W Strong.
Begum Kit-Kit ...	...Mr A W Wise
Noor Mahal	...Miss Whyte.
Donna Margarida ...	..Miss Craig.
Donna Elvira... ...	...Miss M Hepworth.
Abdool Bey-Wakhoof	...Mr Telford Hewson.
Ramdas Darndas ...	...Mr P W Cresswell.
Kumbuckthee Budmashbey.	Mr G E Thomas.
Mahomed Gai Kasai	...Mr. J E. P White.
Kullum Khan... ...	...Mr E M Deane.
Loocha Shah	...Master L. McClumpha.
Jack Handiman, A. B.	...Mr. P. Morris.
Imperial Songstress	...Miss Mayhew.
Imperial Alma ...	...Miss Johnson.
D'Almeida Laurenco Marques Kalba d'evy ..	...Mr. J. E. Aspinwall.
Caitan Desiderio Macao, count Pai d'one ...	...Mr. W. H. Nicholson.

LADIES OF THE COURT.

The Misses Carter, Cox, H. Craig, Fitzgerald, Higgins, M. Knight, M. Mallandaine, Shrewsbury, Thorburn, Wise, Wiseman, and A. Wiseman.

NOBLES.

Messrs. W. B. Bogue, W. H. Cole, C. W. Francis, W. Irvine, V. Thorburn, W. G. Whyte.

Guards of his Britannic Majesty's Embassy.

Messrs. Gawthorne, Merrett, Nissen, and Ward.

The Dances were arranged by Miss JOHNSON who during the interval between the acts performed the pretty Butterfly Dance with limelight effects.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES IN A TYPHOON.

The s. s. Bormida, belonging to the Florio-Rubattino Company's fleet, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday, had a terrible experience while in China waters. Captain G. Sartorio reports that when between Singapore and Hongkong, on the outward voyage, they experienced terrible weather. On the 4th February there were unmistakeable evidences of the approach of bad weather. The sea ran high, rain came down in torrents, and the wind blew a hurricane. The vessel fortunately was not heavily laden, or she would have had a poor chance of riding through the mountainous waves. As it was the steering gear was loosened, and it was only by threats that the native crew could be got to carry out the repairs. After the typhoon had subsided the vessel presented a dilapidated condition. Her sails were torn, and the canvas over the hatchway reduced to shreds.

BOMBAY RACES.

HANDICAPS.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY MARCH 9.

The Stick Stakes—1 Mile. Deborah 11 4, Venus 1 1 1, Good Boy 10 9, Marion 10 0, Helios 9 7, Waress 9 2.

The March Stakes—1 Mile. Spark 9 6. Ailie 9 3, Roy 8 11. Ayrdale 8 10; Orion 8 7, Redoubt 8 6, Planet 8 2, Tetheradge 8 1, Teepookana 8 0, Coin 7 10 Tourist 7 8, Amendment 7 6.

The Mixed Plate—6 furlongs. Amarosa 9 8, Bunas 9 5, Nantilus 8 12, Beceles 8 11, Nada 8 10, Sweet Marie II 8 6, Fancy 8 5, Marguerite II 7 0, Beryl 6 11, Investment 6 10. Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

The Mahim Stakes—1 1-4 Mile. Lady Newbrok 9 6, Daisy Belle 9 3, Yildiz 9 0, Shanhai 8 4 Hakum 7 12, Earl 7 11, Transvaal 7 10, Muswood 7 8, Manchester 7 7, La Baliffe 7 0, Lord Roberts 6 7.

The Flying Stakes—5 furlongs. Oriental 9 4, Achilles 9 0, Dispute 9 0, Conqueror 8 12, Bonaparte 8 9, Advance 8 7, Chanceller 8 5, Governor 8 4, Boostan 8 4, Grey Fox 8 3, Farewell 8 3, Panalla 8 2, Musketry 7 13, Feeroze 7 10, Cosy 7 10, Leader 7 8, Waher Mahomed 7 7, Flashlight 7 4, Shah Jehan 7, 0.

THE population of Rangoon is 232,326 or an increase of 278 per cent. over the figures for 1891. Howrah shows a population of 156,786, an increase of 40,180 since the last census, and the Balasore district 1,081,426 compared with 994,625.

THE Jhanda fair at Dehra Dun is closed by a "Gazette of India" notice against pilgrims from the plague-infected areas in the Jullurdur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot districts of the Punjab as well as from all other plague areas in India.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
T. E. LORD & LADY NORTHCOTE.
"JEHANGIR
THE MAGNIFICENT"
TO-NIGHT,
AND 11TH MARCH.
SEATS BOOKED for 24th January available for TO-NIGHT.
Doors open 8-30 P.M. Overture 9 P.M.
LAST TRAIN for BANDORA and ANDERI, 12-15

AN OFFER—
UNPARALLELED.
THE KANGAROO
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A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of
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ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
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NOTICE.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
AND
DR. R. F. SEERVAI
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NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!
FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO
"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.
NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.
J. NEUBERG,
81, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Terrier, 1097 tons, Captain G N Kampjard sailed yesterday for Tuticorin in ballast.

THE s s Cyrus, 2,173 tons, Captain F Simons, will sail to-day for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE s s Comeric 2,593 tons, Captain W R Kennedy will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia 2,070 tons Captain T P Grucbey cleared yesterday for Akyab in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea 1,944 tons, Captain W T Stewart, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Woodbridge, 2,331 tons, Captain J Norman, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, will sail to-morrow for Calcutta via coastports, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 4,158 tons, Captain H McClelland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 9th February, via coast ports, with a general cargo, Rev Q Sarsi and 13 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain T. M. Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 4 horses and 46 cases opium.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Kerbela s	McClelland	Calcutta, Feb 9
	H M S Pomone	Simons	Aden, Feb 27
	Kilwa s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Assyria s	Maclean	Persian Gulf
	Rajput s	Crebbin	Calcutta
	Oceanien s	Schmitz	China, &c
	Terrier s	Kampgard	Tuticorin
	Woodbridge s	Norman	Dunkirk, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Scindia, Grucey, for Akyab
" Steamer Cyrus, Simons, for Diamond Island
" Patna, Watkeys, for Calcutta
" Comeric, Kennedy, for Calcutta
" Nuddea Stewart for Rangoon

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer D Balduino, for Genoa, &c
" Kerbella, for Calcutta, &c

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.
Bombay, 8th March.

1. The Battalion will parade for a Volunteer Brigade Field-day on Saturday next the 9th instant, at Ghaut Cooper Railway Station G I P Railway, at 3 15 p m. Dress—Field Day Order. Putties to be worn. Sergeants to carry Field Glasses.

(2) Twenty rounds of blank ammunition will be issued on parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3) A Special Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 2 25 P M (Bombay Time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Musjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from other Station on the B B & C I Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that every man will endeavour to attend this parade, and proceed by the Special Train.

(5) The return journey will be from Santa Cruz Station on the B B & C I Railway, by special train about 7-15 p.m.

2. There will be Company Drill for F Company in the Grant Medical College Grounds at 5 p.m. to-day Friday the 8th instant.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Cooria from the 11th to 16th March both days inclusive. Prospectus of the meeting are with Officers Commanding Companies and may be obtained from Head-quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergeant-Major at Head-quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Camp Mahaluxmi, 8th March.

1. Orderly Officer for to-day:—Lieut Coverntoo.
Next for duty:—Lieut Yeo.
Orderly Sergeant for to-day:—Corpl Ewing.
Next for duty:—Sergt Millar.

2. There will be Gun Drill and Squad Drill to-day at 6-30 a m Dress—Drill order without arms, putties not to be worn.

3. The Corps will parade in full dress with arms no putties to-day at 5-30 p.m.

4. The Corps will parade for the Annual Inspection of the General Officer Commanding to-morrow as follows:—6-30 a.m. practice from 10 inch R M L and 6 inch B L Guns. Dress:—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.—5-30 p.m. Ceremonial Parade. Dress:—Full Dress with arms, putties not to be worn. Members are reminded that attendance on Inspection parade is compulsory unless leave have been obtained or Medical Certificate is furnished.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 8.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL and the Hon'ble Mr Justice WHITWORTH.

For Judgment.

1121—Edgelow G and W—Abdool Kader Allibhoy Bastawala vs Mahomedally Hyderally Chinai and others—Payne G S and M.
1122—Bicknell M and M Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor vs Meherbai widow and others—Craigie L and O.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1100-541-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Abdool Latiff Mahomed Joosuf and others vs Dr Goolam Tarwar and another—Smetham B and N
1091—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo Yussoof vs Ebrahimjee Essoofbhai—Payne G S and M Part heard.
1061-110-98—Framjee and D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khooshaljee—Wadia and G
1073-313-99—Shamrao and M—Ellen Atkins vs Edward Charles O'Brien—Smetham B and N
1105—Framjee and D—Hajee Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Captain F Turner and another—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSEL.

For Consent Decree.

178-00—Thakurdas D C and Co—Goolamali Hajee Mahomed and others vs Karmally Hajee Mahomed and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

751-98—Tyabjee D and Co—M H Khan Mirza Mohosin Khan bin Mirzat H Khan and others vs Framjee Dorabjee and others—Framjee D M H Khan Part heard.
189-92—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co Part heard.
681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheiff Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H Part heard.
293-00—Captain and V—Katherine vs Martin Domingo de Souza—Tyebjee D and Co part heard.
210-00—N M Cama—Catherine de Silva and another vs Domingo Antonio Pereira—Sorabjee and J.
463-00—Nanu and H—Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia vs Gangjee Poonja—Edgelow G and W.
4100—Mansuklal D and J—Jamnagar Motiagar vs Ganputger Suntashji...Jehangir and S.

For trial of preliminary Issue.

11-01—Little and Co—George Handasyde Dick and other vs Daunji Jaitoa and another—Madhanjee and V.

Commercial cause.

17-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Shivlal Bhivraj and other vs Nagarmull Shivprasad—Bicknell M and M.

Long Causes.

57-00—Captain and V—Javervahu vs Chutterbhuj Morarjee—Little and Co.
350-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassji and others—Captain and V.
295-00—In person—Sitaram Sawlis vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WHITWORTH.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

499-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Togjor vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co.
270-00—Jamsetjee and R—Charles Agnew Turner vs Goolam Hoosein Mahomedally and others.
376-00—K B Mehta Manilal Mancredas vs Motibai and others—Mantri and B.
319-00—Mathubai J and M—Mazanlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas Edgelow G and W.
109-00—Payne G S M and Sirdar Oomer Jamal and others vs Haji Jan Mahomed and others.
790-99—Payne G S and M—Hajee Abdul Rahman Aziz vs Hajee Abdul Rehman Shiragee—M H Khan.
45-00—Pestonjee R and K—Aboo Bucker Hajee Soomar vs Abdool Latif Hajee Soomar—Payne G S and M.
696-98—Captain and V—Mahomedally Abdool Hossein vs Hari Ramchunder Bhatwadekar—Dikshit and D.
73-00—Captain and V—Mulla Mahomed Pinkar and others vs Khadiz-bibi widow and others.
729-99—Framjee and D—Abdul Russool Currim and another vs Rahimtoola Soomjee and others—Thakurdas D C and H.
437-00—Little and Co—Gokaldas Haridas and another vs Mathuradas Thakersey and another Mulla and M.
784-00—Mulla and M—Dwarkadas Tokersey and another vs Sunderdas Ludha and another.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Friday, March 8.
SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

5-30 p.m.—Service of Penitence, Hymn—46 and address by the Reverend Father Nicholson S S J E.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

LONDON.

BIRTH.

CROWE—March 5, in London, the wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUNLIFFE—March 3, at 166, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta the wife of A E Cunliffe, of a son.
HATHAWAY—February 22, at Naini Tal, the wife of W Hathaway, Allahabad, of a son.
MOYLE—March 1, at Barrackpore, the wife of G Moyle, Superintending Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TROTMAN—March 1, at Silchar, of typhoid fever, Annie Louise, the dearly beloved wife of John William Trotman, aged 31 years, 5 months and 15 days.

If you feel that you have
EATEN A PAVING STONE,
EAT ALSO A FEW OF OUR
"*DIGESTIVE TABLETS.*"
They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory from an old English recipe, and invariably give the necessary relief. The compound is absolutely harmless, and may be taken by children.
Re. 1 per bottle.
KEMP AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1901.

THE IRISH PATRIOTS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE little incident in the House of Commons on Tuesday night was, in itself, but a slight diversion, and the sight of nine "Patriots," who refused to leave the House, being carried bodily out by the police, must have been a pleasant relief after a long period of monotony. It carries the mind back to the days of 1884, when Mr. O'Connor, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Healy, Mr. Redmond and may others found themselves outside the precincts of the House. The closure is not often applied. When it appears to the Speaker that a question has been sufficiently discussed, and that it is the evident sense of the House that the question shall be put to the vote, he intimates the same to the House and a division can be no longer postponed. If, as happened on Tuesday evening, members refuse to vote, the Speaker names them as disregarding the authority of the chair, and the member named is desired to withdraw for the remainder of the sitting. We are glad to see that Mr. Balfour proposes to suspend the members for the remainder of the Session on account of their refusal to withdraw when ordered, as it may prove a salutary lesson. It is, no doubt, drastic treatment, for the Standing Orders prescribe that for the first offence the maximum period of suspension is a week, for the second, a fortnight, and for the third and any subsequent offence, a month. But the little incident may be taken as a sample of many others the Nationalists contemplate treating the House to, and simply putting members out into the street for a prolonged period does not create such a halo of glory for them as the repetition of these scenes. As a matter of fact, the Nationalists are simply spoiling for a fight, and when the rival factions resolved to join hands, leaving out Mr. Tim Healy, fighting among themselves was no longer possible. Where, then, is the natural exuberance of spirits to find an outlet but in Parliament? It is another injustice to Ireland that the Speaker refused to allow it. That right honourable gentleman is notoriously firm in his insistence on the dignity of Debate. Refractory members will find the present Speaker even firmer than his predecessor, and if the House will but support Mr. Balfour in his motion, members will find themselves less liable to interruption, and the House less likely to become a bear garden, than if they decide to adhere scrupulously to Standing Orders.

The telegram announcing the scene is characteristically bald. We are not told the subject of the Debate, nor who the nine members were who distinguished themselves. But we may take it that the friends and champions of their country's rights were protesting against the omission of any mention of Ireland in the King's Speech, and sought to amend the reply of the House and the national cause by making a row and making the hair fly. Mr. Redmond the other day said he believed the work of union brought about in Ireland by the United Irish League had been largely helped and strengthened by the unanimous feeling of sympathy which thrilled the hearts of all Irishmen when they looked upon the gallant defence made by the Boers. They sought to emulate that gallant defence when they were "thrun out" by the police on Tuesday. The "unanimous feeling of sympathy" was manifested at the meeting of the United Irish League, when the Very Reverend Canon McNeese urged Irishmen to forget past differences. That was the signal for the commencement of scenes of great disorder amongst those who had just boasted of their unanimity. The meeting adopted the very reverend gentleman's amendment heaving that object in view, and the majority adopted a resolution to let bygones be bygones, except in so far as Mr. Healy was concerned, and for him they carried brick-bats in a stocking. A blackthorn need be used with great catholicity; when it is sought to use it with discrimination there is a shindy. It is hoped by the League that there will be unanimity in action if such a thing be possible. Mr. William O'Brien advocates the abolition of Irish landlordism, urging that it is useless to lay before the House of Commons abstract motions about compulsory sale. He would like to see a struggle going on in Ireland which would force upon landlords the necessity of smashing the present intolerable system of dual ownership. One branch of the League, he added, that would bring legitimate pressure to bear on local landlords and "grabbers" and their Castle allies, and bring home to their doors the inconvenience of landlordism, would be worth the whole Irish Parliamentary Party, with nothing better to debate than abstract resolutions. These bad no more effect on the House of Commons than if they were argued in the Greek language. He imagines obstruction will prove more effectual. And as for Mr. Healy, the despised of the League, said he: "I find so much fun in poor William O'Brien that I freely forgive him all his incantations. For the rest I shall say nothing, lest any word of mine should be used against my country or my countrymen. Whatever be the measure of the situation, I can only wish success and strength to my colleagues in the Irish representation in their efforts for our country. No insult or injustice will cause me to slacken in Ireland's service, or hinder me from co-operating with them in Parliament to advance the national cause." Wonder did they unite in Tuesday's shindy!

The need for a new Irish Land Act has already been widely discussed, and each succeeding member of the political magazine brings a new contribution to the discussion. Mr. T. W. Russell, in the "Fortnightly" at the beginning of the year, wrote what his friends called a long and powerful article in favour of a radical measure for the expropriation of the Irish landlords, but it is what Mr. O'Brien would condemn as an abstract suggestion about compulsory sale. Mr. Russell wants Government to say to the Irish tenant—"Here, now, you are done with landlord, agent and bailiff, for ever. You need not fear the land court. It too is gone so far as you are concerned. By the payment of ninety-eight half-yearly instalments—6s. in the pound less than your rent—you will be the owner in fee of your farm. You can leave it to your boy hereafter. Now settle down and work out your own salvation." A message such as this, he thinks, would be as the ringing of freedom's bells in the ears of the captive. No agitator would have a chance. The Irish peasant would revert to his natural state of ingrained Conservatism. But he would give the landlord a bonus as well as compensation. Would Mr. O'Brien? There are vast differences of opinion among those who profess to be unanimous. No two men think alike on the subject. "An Old Whig of the School of Grattan," in the new number of the *Fortnightly* presents some suggestions to Government. It is high time, says he, if Ireland is again to prosper, that the legislative quackery of the last twenty years shall cease, and that her land system shall be placed on something like a safe basis. Never sanction compulsory purchase, or you will throw Ireland back into her agrarian condition before the Great Famine, when millions in wretchedness squatting on the soil, disorganised agriculture and prevented social progress. "The question of the compensation of landlords virtually promised by Mr. Gladstone . . . is the right of a grossly injured body of men. Compensation can be afforded without the loss of a shilling to the State. At all events, they will press their just claims to the last; they will be always loyal to their Sovereign and England; but they are not drowned rats to be flung into the muddy sea of politics at the bidding of any set of men in office." Both sides are aflame. The landlords have arrayed against them the whole of the "United League" which Mr. Redmond described as "a sovereign and supreme body whose decrees should be accepted, for which reason its powers should be used sparingly, with extreme caution, wisely, moderately, and after full and calm deliberation." Was Tuesday's scene an illustration of what Mr. Redmond meant?

THE CENSUS. THE Census returns display in a striking manner the effects of the calamities that have fallen upon the Bombay Presidency during the past few years. There are few places that do not report large decreases of population compared with the numbers recorded ten years ago. Plague, which has ravaged the Presidency for four years, and the diseases that came in the train of famine have contributed largely to that result. But those have not been the only factors in the decrease. There are other diseases besides plague and cholera that are always sweeping off masses of the population, and the mortality from some of these appears to go on increasing. It was expected that the Census would disclose a great decline in the numbers of the people, but while in certain places the decrease is startling, in others it does not appear so great as was anticipated. The States in the Rewa Kantha an Mahi Kantha Agency have, however, suffered severely. Rewa Kantha is raised to a sad eminence by the fact that its population has declined by the enormous total of 254,601. In Mahi Kantha the decline has been almost equally great, amounting to the heavy tale of 202,660. The figures speak eloquently of the tribulation that has come upon the States in these Agencies. Prominent among the great decreases reported is that of Bombay City. Large as is the decline—50,921—and surprising though it may be to some, it is yet less than might have been looked for. We know that during the last four years the plague has, in the City alone, swept off a number of people equal to the population of a large English town. There have been other diseases at work besides plague, which even now at the height of another epidemic, accounts for only about half the total mortality. A decreased birth-rate, possibly related to the mortality, as the returns show a larger decrease among the female population than among the male, has also to be taken into account. Moreover the recorded decrease of nearly 51,000 is to a considerable extent misleading. The present is not the most favourable time for a census of Bombay City. Plague is raging and large numbers of the people have made the exodus which is now annually expected, when the cold weather brings a revival of the pestilence. There is a very large number of uninhabited houses, a fact which may be taken to be entirely due to the temporary removal of the former occupants from the city. Another feature of the Bombay census returns is that the decrease of population is solely confined to the sections of the city regarded as the most congested. In all the districts north of Byculla the inhabitants have increased, mainly no doubt owing to immigration from the mofussil and also from the heart of the city itself. But that increase is not sufficient to compensate for the heavy decline in the other sections. The stream of emigration from the city has, of course, not stopped at the suburbs, but has extended into the mofussil so that while disease has wrought its deadly havoc in reducing the density of population in Bombay, some of the decline at present recorded has to be set down to causes which have only a temporary operation. Yesterday's returns continued the tale of depopulation. In the district of Satara the numbers of the people have been reduced by 180,489, the decline in Broach district rivals that of Bombay City, amounting to over 50,000, while decreases of 14,500 and 13,387 are reported from Belgaum City and the District of Surat. The increases of population in other districts by no means compensate for these great losses, albeit, Ratnagiri reports an addition of over sixty thousand and in the district of Thar and Parkar there has been a rise of more than sixty-five thousand.

THE UNHEALTHINESS OF BOMBAY. THE mortality returns for this week are an eloquent commentary on the unhealthiness of Bombay. There were 2,615 deaths, nearly half of which were due to plague, which carries off about 95 per cent. of those attacked. The mortality rate is 162·81 per thousand, and this is only a small fraction less than the death-rate in 1900, when abnormal conditions prevailed. Plague is developing in Byculla, where there were 79 deaths, while Market, Khetwadi, and Kumbharwada each supplied over 70 fatal cases. There was a remarkable growth in the malignity of remittent fever in Byculla and Dongri, and it is quite possible that in these areas plague deaths have been registered as being due to fever. Cholera displays a tendency to increase, as during the week there were 13 fatal cases, and the steady growth of poverty-stricken people in the City will not help to reduce mortality from this cause. Deaths from lung diseases numbered 492, which gives a considerable increase over last week's figures, and a remarkable feature in the returns is the registration of only 74 births, of whom 42 were still-born. A few weeks ago a report was made to the Corporation recommending it to provide a skilled nurse in each ward, but after a long debate it was merely recorded—in other words, shelved. At the time Dr. Viegas stated he would bring the matter forward every three months until the Corporation took some action. It is to be hoped he will make good his words, and it may be further hoped that during the interim the working of the feelings of humanity may result in the members casting their votes in favour of the scheme. Ill-health prevails in almost every district—in First Nagpada the death-rate is 345·63 per 1,000, in ten areas it is over 200 per 1,000, and it is only under 40 in five districts out of 32. In other parts of the Presidency plague is not developing, except in Karachi, where another epidemic is likely to prevail. It has subsided slightly in Thana, Belgaum, Dharwar, and the Southern Mahratta Country, but there has been a sharp recrudescence in Khandesh.

THE SOMALI. THE despatch of the Ogaden-Somali expedition to Kismayu has brought that port and the Somali people suddenly into prominence. The persons acquainted with Somaliland are mainly big game hunters, but it is possible that Kismayu may have a future before it, as there is no other port between it and Cape Guardafui. The climate is not more unhealthy than many stations in India, and the temperature although hot between November and March is not unbearable. Kismayu, which is the base of operations of the punitive expedition, is garrisoned mainly by men from H. M. S. Magicienne. A stockade is erected around the town, as, although no attack is feared now, it was thought highly probable at the time of the murder of Mr. Jenner. The local inhabitants profess to be friendly, but they have been ejected from the town proper, having been granted allowances to erect new huts outside the stockade. A writer in a contemporary describes them as a filthy, degraded race, who are making far more profit than they deserve for their mercenary and purely nominal loyalty. The soil on the Somaliland coast is barren but rich in vegetation in the interior, while ruins that tell of an ancient civilization are plentiful. The race is of the Mahomedan religion, and is supposed to be of distant Arabic descent. They are now divided into tribes which cordially hate one another. The Somali lady has greater physical strength than the men, but after marriage she has no will of her own. The children are amusing, possess remarkable imitative powers, and are particularly adept at picking up English games.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to eight per cent.

WE learn that Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, goes on leave to Europe for nine months from the 28th April next. It is understood that Mr. Justice Candy will be appointed to act as Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Tyabjee goes on leave to Europe by the same steamer that carries the Chief Justice.

THE Mahsuds have paid sixteen thousand rupees, this week.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria, with the outward mails of the 1st instant, left Suez at 6 a. m. yesterday.

MR. JUSTICE FULTON and Mr. M. H. Starling Clerk of the Crown, return to Bombay by to-morrow's mail steamer.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with the homeward mails of the 3rd instant, arrived at Aden at 9 p.m. on Wednesday.

MR. C. S. F. CROFTON, I. C. S., has been appointed Assistant Political Agent for the Surgana State, vice Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I. C. S.

MR. A. R. BONUS, I. C. S., acts as Collector and District Registrar, Nasik, and Member and President to the District Local Board.

MR. H. O. QUIN, I.C.S., has been appointed Secretary to Government in the General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

MR. G. F. KEATINGE, I. C. S., has been appointed Assistant Collector and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona for famine purposes.

MR. DOUGLAS WHITE, of the Calcutta bar, will officiate as Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, when Mr. Gordon Leith proceeds on six months' leave in April.

No confirmation has been received regarding the reports of unrest among the Chinese on the borders of Upper Burma, so trouble in that direction is not anticipated.

COMMANDER C. W. HEWETT, R.I.M., Port Officer, Karachi, has been granted furlough out of India on private affairs for twelve months with effect from the 18th April.

AT a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras held on Monday evening the rate of interest was raised 1 per cent. The present rate is 9 per cent.

MR. E. LAWRENCE, B. A. (OXON), I. C. S., on relief, becomes Collector and District Registrar, Belgaum, and Member and President of the District Local Board.

CAPT. J. W. B. MEREWETHER, Acting Third Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted full pay for the first four months of his furlough as a concession for famine duty.

THE services of Mr. W. G. Clabby, third grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department with effect from the 1st April.

THE capricious monsoon rainfall in Bengal, by which many tracts suffered from flood and others from drought, has not, after all, had a very harmful effect on the oilseed crop, and a 90 per cent. outturn is estimated.

THE CROWN LANDS AND THE CIVIL LIST.

(BY AN EXPERT.)

SOME misapprehension exists regarding the true relations of the Crown to the Crown Lands and the Civil List. Various paragraphs have appeared referring to the fact that the Act conferring a Civil List of £385,000 upon Queen Victoria remains in force for six months after her death; and some of them were so written as to imply that the King has the option of resuming direct possession of the property now in charge of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the revenues, the net revenues of which are now paid into the Exchequer. This matter is not so simple as it thus suggested. It is quite true that the XVII section of 2 Act of the first year of Queen Victoria does make it appear that her successor may so resume posssession. But between the conventional form of an Act of Parliament relating to the Crown and the prosaic fact there is often a wide difference. There can be no doubt that the "Crown Estate" is, to-day, managed as though it were the personal and private property of his Majesty; but the practical difficulties in the way of resumption of possession are almost insuperable. A short account of the history of the question since the Restoration will make this clear, it is hopod.

Charles II., on his return, found the Tudor system derived from the feudal Norman in force. Those who brought him back were under the necessity of finding an income for him, while they desired to compensate themselves for their services in restoring him. Eventually, by the Act of 12, Charles II., C. 24, they resolved to abolish the Court of Wards and Liveries, by which means lands held in chivalry and under condition of service to the King were made free, as also the jurisdiction with regard to wards, liveries, purveyance, forfeitures, etc., and instead of the large income thence derived by the King, by a majority of two Parliament granted the King for ever an Hereditary Excise on beer, ale, perry, cider, spirits, mead, chocolate, coffee, and tea. In short, they made regular such taxation as had been irregularly levied by Charles I. and the Commonwealth. At the same time the King's income was fixed at £1,200,000 a year; but from this all the expenses of Government, including army and navy, had to be defrayed. As Stephen, in his Commentaries, says: But it must be observed that under these sums were included all manner of public expenses, among which Lord Clarendon, in his speech to the Parliament, computed that the charge of the navy and land forces amounted annually to £800,000." "The same revenue, subject to the same charges, was settled on King James II."; but, altogether, King James II.'s income came to above £1,500,000 and out of that his fleet and army cost £1,100,000. All the expenses, however, were not paid, as from the reign of Charles II. we must date our National Debt. James II. fled on the 23rd December, 1688, and William of Orange had landed on the 5th November. "At the Revolution a limitation was for the first time' placed upon the personal expenditure of the Sovereign." William was granted a revenue of £1,200,000, £700,000 of which was devoted to a "Civil List" for the Royal Household, and the payment of civil offices and pensions. Here we find a clear distinction between charges which were personal and other more public expenditure. This principle has been adhered to, and made more clear in succeeding reigns; but down to the accession of George II. the Civil List remained at £700,000. At the accession of Anne, however, it was found that the Crown Lands had been so reduced by grants of William III. to his favourites that the net income from them "scarcely exceeded the rent of a squire," and it may be added here that during the first twenty-five years of George III. they produced an average rental of only about £6,000 a year. The Act of 1 Anne, C. 8, S. 5, therefore was passed to prevent further alienation of Crown Lands by the Sovereign. The Civil List of George II. was fixed at £800,000, but in 1746 the King's debt of £456,000 was paid off by Parliament. King George III. surrendered all control over the "hereditary revenues" (rents of lands, the feudal rights which were exchanged for excise duties, the proceeds of post office and wine licences, and the produce of certain taxes voted for life), for a Civil List of £800,000, which, in 1777, was made £900,000, and in the later years of the reign is shown to have been £1,630.000. During the reign, also, £3,398,000 of debt incurred by the King and his family was paid off. The Civil List of George IV. was fixed at £850,000, but as, at the same time, charges amounting to £400,000 were transferred to the Consolidated Fund, he was in a stronger position than his father, with the result that from that day no application to pay the Sovereign's debt has been made to Parliament. At the accession of William IV. in 1830 his Civil List was fixed at £510,000, but at the same time £600,000 of charges on the List were transferred to the Consolidated Fund. When Queen Victoria came to the throne her Civil List was fixed at £385,000; but this was really the same as William IV.'s, with the omission of £50,000, Queen Adelaide's annuity, and £75,000 for Pensions, which were transferred to the Consolidated Fund.

Referring to the grant of the "Crown Lands" by William III. it is said that the small remnant of the land had once been the land of the people, was saved from utter dissipation by the Act of Anne quoted above, and since its restoration to the nation by George III. "the Terra Regis of the Norman has once more become the folkland of the days of our earliest freedom" (Freeman's Eng. Constit., p. 134).

It has been calculated that the Queen, since her accession to the end of 1900, received from the Civil List and other sources £24,447,500, apart from the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, which brought £12,000 a year at her accession, but recently reached a net £60,000 a year. The Exchequer during the reign received about £20,026,075 from the Woods and Forests or Estates of the Crown. In addition, of course, marriage portions and annuities have been found for members of the Queen's family. The Prince Consort received £30,000 a year while he lived. The Queen informed the Committee of 1889 that up to that time she had saved nearly £825,000 from the Civil List during her reign. Then the cost of maintaining the Office of Woods, now about £23,000 a year, and of the Royal Palaces (except those of them which are private property, Balmoral and Osborne) is paid out of the Exchequer. In this way it can be shown that the "bargain" made with the Queen was, pecuniarily, not advantageous to the State. It is true that the Crown Lands in 1838 yielded a net revenue to the Exchequer of £180,000, and that they were down to half that in 1849, but that of late years they have yielded £435,000 to £450,000.

But a broad distinction must be drawn between the Crown Lands and the private property of the Sovereign. For instance, from 1828 to 1841 over £750,000 was paid from the Revenues of the Crown Lands for the building of Buckingham Palace, but no one dreams of saying that that "white elephant" is the private property of the Crown. Moreover, for a long time it was doubtful whether the Sovereign could hold and dispose of private property, and so the 39 and 40 George III., C. 88, 4 George IV., C. 18, and 25 and 26 Victoria, C. 37, were passed to enable these monarchs and their successors to hold a private estate. It was felt to be reasonable, says Freeman, that a restriction which belonged to a past state of things should be swept away, and that Sovereigns who had surrendered an usurped power which they ought never to have held should be restored to the enjoyment of a natural right which ought never to have been taken from them. (English Constitution, p. 154.)

The annual value, as distinguished from the income, of the Woods and Forests Estate is now at least £1,500,000 per annum. The London portion of it yields at present about £300,000 a year; but were the leases to fall in together, they would yield quite four times that amount, and then there are the agricultural properties, quit-rents, mines, and other sources of income in addition. No one seriously proposes to restore this estate to the Sovereign, but should such a claim be made by any person (the King is too wise to do so) it should be recollected that the charges upon the estate would have to be restored also, which thing, as Euclid says, is absurd.

(Concluded on page 3.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIR. A. MILNER AT PRETORIA.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Sir A. Milner has arrived at Pretoria.

DE WET'S MOVEMENTS.

De Wet is now moving on Philippolis.

THE FIGHTING IN CAPE COLONY.

300 Boers have attacked Aberdeen, but were repulsed after four hour's fighting.

Skirmishes have taken place at several places in Cape Colony.

A MISSILE THROWN AT THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

While the Emperor William was driving yesterday in Bremen an epileptic workman threw a piece of iron at him, which slightly wounded His Majesty on the cheek.

THE SUSPENDED MEMBERS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Balfour gave notice that he would move to-morrow that the suspended members requiring forcible ejection should be suspended for the remainder of the session.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

Senhor Sagasta has succeeded in forming a new Spanish Ministry in which General Weyler is Minister for War.

The Cortes has been dissolved.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL AND THE ARMY FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in a General Order appeals to the Army in India on behalf of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund, stating, however, that his appeal is not to be considered in the light of an order, and that subscriptions are strictly voluntary and confined to one day's Indian pay and allowances.

THE NAOKHALI CASE.

THE RECORDS MADE OVER.

Mr. Pennel went to the High Court yesterday, where he made over the records connected with the Naokhali murder case to the Registrar.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS TO THE BRITISH ARMY.

It is notified that a concession of return tickets at single fares to regimental Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the British Army and their families, when proceeding to the hills on furlough or leave, at their own expense, is to be made on all railways except the East Indian Railway.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR CAMPTON, Northamptonshire Regiment, is about to be appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, British Army Schools, Madras and Bombay, vice Major Scott, tour expired.

The reserves of 303 ammunition in India have been brought up to the full complement in spite of heavy demands last year for the China Expeditionary Force. The manufacture will now be on a much larger scale, as the Native Army is being re-armed.

Captain C. S. Cowie, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, has been appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, vice Captain F. R. Forbes, granted leave from the 2nd instant.

Lieutant-Colonel J. W. T. Anderson, I. M. S., has been appointed Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Byramji Jijibhai Medical School and Lunatic Asylum, Ahmedabad, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. L. Bartholomeuz, I. M. S., retiring.

Major S. E. Prall, I M. S., becomes Civil Surgeon, Aden, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson.

Lieutenant H. B. D. Baird, I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty under the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The services of Lieutenant H. C. M. N. James, I. S. C., on plague duty, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The equipment of four additional native field hospitals has been ordered.

The actual strength of the non-commissioned officers and men in India on the 1st January was 58,702 British and 127,666 natives.

As regards the two new regiments of Native Infantry, the 48th Pioneers will be raised at Lucknow, and composed of four companies of Lohana Sikhs and four companies of Jats. The native officers, non-commissioned officers and 50 sepoys will be supplied in the case of the Sikhs by the regiments which enlist Lohanas in the Punjab and Bengal Commands, while the 6th and 10th Bengal Infantry will supply a similar number of Jats. The 49th Garhwal Rifles will be raised at Lansdowne and linked with the 9th Gurkha and 39th Garhwal Rifles, these two regiments supplying the Native officers, non-commissioned officers and 100 sepoys. Government will confer four Jemadars' Commissions in each of the new battalions on Native gentlemen of good family of the classes required, a condition being the supply of 50 men in each instance. The 48th and 49th will be armed with Lee-Metford rifles, as it is obviously undesirable to teach the recruits the use of Martinis when such arms will shortly be introduced.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 7th instant at daybreak.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 4 2-32.

The Manchester market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	28 3-16

H. M. S. POMONE, Captain E. A. Simons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 27th February. Since November last she was stationed at the above port. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

HIS HIGHNESS the Aga Khan, Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, is expected to arrive in Bombay by the English mail steamer due here on the 9th April next. His Highness, it is stated, will land at the Ballard Pier at 7 o'clock that morning.

THE first half-yearly examination in Punjabi for Assistant Commissioners serving in the Jullundur, Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions or in the Muzaffargarh district in the Derajat Division will be held in the hall of the Government College at Lahore on the 18th, 19th and 20th April.

THE most remarkable fact in the census returns so far received is an increase of 27·8 in the population of Rangoon, which brings the total number of inhabitants in the city up to 232,326. This will probably place Rangoon sixth on the list of the cities of India. At the last census Benares, Delhi, Mandalay, Cawnpore and Bangalore were ahead of Rangoon, which stood eleventh.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, MARCH 7.

AT the Kirkee Gymkhana Races held this evening a large gathering of spectators were present. The following are the results :—

1ST RACE.—Scramble Stakes.—For all ponies. A. and C. B. 14-1, others 13-3, to carry 11-7. W. for I. Winners of Rs. 50 or over, once 7lbs., twice or oftener 10lbs. extra. 3 furlongs.

1st Bo. Lancers' b a g Subhoy 9st 5lbs. Capt. Jameson 1
Mr. Cautley's g a p The Cid 10st 9lbs. ...... Owner 2
Mr. B C Moore's g a p Moonlight 9st 9lbs. ...Owner 3
Capt. Davies' g a p Blue Peter 10st 9lbs. ...Drysdale 0
Mr. Roberts' b cb m Rumbha 8st 1lb, Lt.-Col. Hallett 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Moonlight, Subhoy and Blue Peter; 4 to 1 the rest.

Subhoy won by 4 lengths. Time 45 1-4 seconds.

2ND RACE.—Stick Stakes.—For all ponies 14-1 and under which have not won a Hurdle race of Rs. 50 or over. 14-1 to carry 12-7. W. for I. Arabs and C-Bs allowed 14lbs. 1 mile over 6 flights.

Capt Jameson's g a p Bustar 10st.......................Owner 1
1st Bo. Lancers' b a g Adjutant 11st 4lbs, Mr. Savile 2
1st Bo. Lancers' g a p Musician 10st 6lbs. ...Mr. Ellwood 0
Mr Rouse's b a p Hermit 9st 11lbs 0

Betting: to 1 against Adjutant and Bustar; 5 to 1 Musician.

Bustar won by a short head. Musician fell at the last jump. Time 2 min. 20 1-4 seconds.

3RD RACE.—Horse Chase.—For chargers, A & C B to carry 10-7. Others 12-7. About 1 1-2 miles.

Mr Ryan's ch w g Ginger 12st 7lbs, ...Mr Drysdale 1
Mr Savile's b w g Challenger 12st 7lbs Capt Brogan 2
Mr Harvey's br a h Pompom 10st 7lbs, MrRotheram 3
Mr Pocock's ch cb m Cyclops 10st 7lbs, ... 0

Betting: Evens Challenger, 2 to 1 Pompom, 3 to 1 Ginger.

Ginger won as he liked.

4TH RACE.—Polo Scurry.—For Polo ponies in regular play. Catch weights over 11-7. Winner at the last Kirkee Gymkhana, 4lbs. extra. 2 1-2 furlongs.

1st Bo. Lancers' b a g Subhoy.......................Mr Ellwood 1
Mr Cautley's b a p Fendi ....Owner 2
Mr Drysdale's b aust g Michael ....Owner 3
Capt Jameson's b a g Brat..............................Owner 0
Major Gordon's ch a g Lancer.......................Mr Savile 0
Mr Rouse's b a p Hermit 0

Betting: Evens Subhoy, 2 to 1 Michael, 4 to 1 Hermit 6 to 1 Brat, longer odds the rest.

Won by a length, six lengths between the second and third. Time 32 seconds.

5TH RACE.—Bedouin Stakes.—For Arab ponies. 14 1 and under which have not won race of Rs. 50 or over. 14-1 to carry 11-7. W. for I. Winners at the last Kirkee Gymkhana 4lbs. extra. 1-2 mile.

Mr McLeod's g a g Murfus 9st 5lbs...........Mr Savile 1
Mr Cautley's g a p The Cid 10st 6lbsCapt Jameson 2
Capt Smyth's b a p Regulus 8st 7lbs, ...Col Hallett 3
Mr. Jackson's g a p Greyleg ....Owner 0
Mr Ravenscroft's g a g Ardent 9st 10lbs......Owner 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Cid, 6 to 4 against Murfus, longer odds the rest.

Murfus won by 3 lengths. —Time 53 1-4 seconds.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

LARGE DECREASES OF POPULATION.

YESTERDAY'S census returns for the Presidency disclose heavy decreases of population in a number of districts, where pestilence and famine have been exceptionally severe. In the Rewa-Kantha Agency there is the enormous decrease of 2,54,607, Satara District records a decline of 1,80,489, the District of Broach comes next with a decrease of 50,062, in Belgaum City the population is less than it was ten years ago by 14,500 and in Surat District there has been a decline of 13,387. The places which record increases of population are Ratnagiri ; 60,964. Thar and Parkar 65,965, Sholapur, City 12,606 ; Surat City 9,135 ; Broach City 2,110 and Hubli City 5,554. The population of the Khandesh District is 199 less than it was according to the census of 1891.

Name of District, State or City.	Number of Houses.		Population in 1891.		
	In 1891.	In 1901.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Khandesh District	266610	271823	745847	715004	1460851
Satara District	198730	217143	613852	612137	1225989
Ratnagiri District	197057	218930	513616	592310	1105925
Surat District	126756	131702	321625	328364	649989
Broach District	76063	65306	174967	166523	341490
Thar and Parkar	52150	7.773	165225	132978	298203
Rewakantha Agecy	148957	105881	376146	357360	733506
Akalkot (Sholapur Agency)	11002	11619	38615	37159	75774
Surat City	.....	23633	56074	53155	109229
Belgaum City	.....	4723	22137	18600	40737
Sholapur City	.....	8129	31734	30181	61915
Hubli City	.....	10453	26818	25777	52595
Broach City	.....	7418	20790	19378	40168

Name of District, State or City.	Population in 1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Khandesh District	739375	721277	1460652
Satara	568789	576711	1145500
Ratnagiri	546776	620114	1166890
Surat	317683	318719	636402
Broach	148280	143148	291428
Thar and Parkar	203010	161158	364163
Rewakantha Agency	245242	233657	478899
Akalkot (Sholapur Agency)	41535	40517	82052
Surat City	60888	57476	118361
Belgaum City	13393	12844	26237
Sholapur City	37660	36861	74521
Hubli City	29724	28425	58149
Broach City	21694	20584	42278

The census returns shew Rangoon an increase of 52,002, or nearly 29 per cent ; Howra an increase of 40,180, or over 34 per cent ; Delhi City, an increase of 15,806 ; Delhi District, an increase of 50,290 ; Balasore District, an increase of 86,751.

The following districts and towns in the N.-W.-P. and Oudh report increases as under :—Agra Dirtrict, 56, 750, Agra City, 19,638; Fyzabad District, 78,417; Mainpuri District, 67,187 ; Aligarh District, 159,875 ; Aligarh Town, 8,642 ; Debra Dun District, 9,511 ; Bara Banki District, 48,626 ; Hathras Town, 2,668 ; Meerut District, 148,459 ; Moradabad District, 12,950 ; Moradabad Town, 2,255 ; Unao District, 22,219 Etah District, 162,040. The following show decreases :—Allahabad District, 60,833, or nearly 4 per cent ; Rae Bareli District, 2,573 ; Bijnor District, 14,709 ; Ballia District, 45,361 ; Banda District, 74,495, or 10 1-2 per cent ; Partabgarh District, 19,800 ; Meerut City, 748.

In the Central Provinces the following districts show a decrease :—Hoshangabad, 48,290 ; Bilaspur 152,646, or over 13 per cent ; Balaghat, 56,627, or nearly 15 per cent ; Mandla, 41,919, or over 12 per cent ; Damoh, 40,475, or nearly 12 1-2 per cent ; Saugor, 121,350, or 20 1-2 per cent ; Makrai State, 55, 028, or nearly 30 per cent.

The following Punjab States show an increase:—Suket, 2,273 ; Maler Kotla, 1,751; Nabha, 15,192 ; Bahawalpur 70,620.

Travancore State (Madras) shows an increase, of over 393,000, or upwards of 15 per cent. due to general prosperty ; Kotah State, Rajputana, show a decrease of 4,945, or nearly 13 per cent ; Aden, a decrease of 2,857 ; Magwe District, Upper Burma, an increase of 27,142, or over 12 per cent. It will be noticed how the districts affected by famine have suffered in loss of population.

The summary of census results in Lahore shows that there is an increase of over 29,000 in the population within municipal limits since 1891.

The census shows the population of the Northern Shan States to be nearly 320,000 and of the Chin Hills, 87,101. The returns from Southern Baluchistan, including the territory of the Khan of Kelat and the Jalu of Las Beyla, give the population at 91,050. These districts have not before come under the census operations.

THE services of Mr. E. D. Mann, Superintendent Muzaffarpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, temporarily placed at the disposal of Government for famine duty, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commissioners of Northern India Salt Revenue.

IT is notified through the British Foreign Office that Yokohama is declared dangerous on account of plague. Manila in the Philippine Islands, which has been under quarantine since the outbreak of plague there more than twelve months ago, is now at last declared free.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

M. DESCHANEL'S MARRIAGE.

BATTLE OF FLOWERS AT NICE.

PARIS DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE.

PARIS, FEB. 15.

M. DESCHANEL was not fortunate in regard to weather. It snowed so hard when he was being married that darkness covered Paris. The few ladies who were invited were muffled up and the gentlemen in overcoats. M. Loubet attended, along with his secretary, but Madame Loubet reserves herself for the religious ceremony on Saturday. The Salle de Mariages was adorned with evergreen plants, and a crimson carpet laid down. It looked quite smart. The whole thing would not have taken five minutes had not the Mayor, who officiated, thought well to harangue the bride and bridegroom and the President of the Republic. He congratulated the bride on remaining faithful to the Republican and literary traditions of her family in marrying the President of the Chamber of Deputies, who is also a Member of the Academy. Was she not a daughter of one of the 363 Deputies whom the country sent back to Versailles under glorious circumstances? And a grand-daughter of the celebrated Camille Doucet, Permanent Secretary of the Academy? It was meet that the Academy should furnish her witnesses. These were M. Mezieres, head of the most important Committee of the Senate, and the aged M. Legouve who, with the President of the Republic, gave a stamp to the marriage ceremony worthy of the bride and bridegroom. M. Legouve is verging on a hundred, and the "Father" of the Academy, to which his father also belonged. The Mayor complimented M. Loubet as coming as a simple citizen. It was in conformity with the President's expressed wish that he was received as such. The bride went home with her family, and M. Deschanel drove to the Petit Bourbon with his father. It is thought good taste in Society for them to seem to think they are not yet married.

M. Paul Deschanel, since he entered the Civil Service as a Sub-Prefect of the Eure-et-Loir has advanced by leaps and bounds, and is believed to aim higher than any President of the Chamber has done save Gambetta. His agreeable manners and delicate literary culture, which oozes out in his conversation, are at the bottom of his success. His drawing room accomplishments captivated M. Felix Faure, who disliked the sincerity of M. Brisson, and wished to have M. Deschanel in his place during the Exhibition season. The Emperor and Empress of Russia had promised M. Faure to come to see that extravagantly splendid show. M. Faure was too rheumatic to dance in State quadrilles at the balls, but it occurred to him that if M. Deschanel, the Vice-President of the Chamber, were its President, he would be a fitting partner for the Empress of Russia. To this end he brought him forward in every way he could. This was not difficult, as the young Vice-President knew how to go forward without pushing. The opportunity the late President had wished for was afforded by the defeat of the Meline Cabinet, and the advent of a Brisson Ministry. M. Deschanel was elected in M. Brisson's place President of the Chamber, and could not be displaced at any subsequent election. M. Brisson had against him all the anti-Dreyfusites and those afraid of passing for anything else. M. Deschanel was also supported by many good Republicans to whom he had made himself agreeable, by all M. Meline's friends and the Nationalists and Catholics.

M. Deschanel was born in Belgium when his father was an exile there, and has a Belgian mother. An utter Frenchman could not have gone forward so fast. The French are good fighters when their blood is up but in cold blood they are held down by Liliputian threads very much felt by themselves, but invisible to strangers among them. Their terror of being laughed at is also a great impediment to enterprise. They will face the fevers of Africa as explorers, and will risk their lives, as did De Villebois-Marevill, for the Boers, but they would not go on a stump tour for the whole world. M. Clemenceau, a typical Frenchman, never could be induced to make such a tour. He spoke only to his own constituents or in the Chamber. Gambetta, who was half an Italian, did not mind what people said, and poured out his eloquence on balconies. General Boulanger was half-Welsh. Thiers, who went ahead in 1830, and knocked down the restored Bourbons, had a Greek mother. Bonaparte was not French at all. Louis Napoleon was said to have had a Dutch father. At any rate, he was brought up abroad, and spoke French with a German accent. The timidity of the French pur sang in making their way unless in accustomed lines gives Frenchmen of mixed blood a great advantage in competing with them. This is the hidden cause of the Nationalist movement. M. Deschanel goes all over France lecturing and making friends. He pays attention to the humblest people, such as firemen and school-mistresses, and has something delightful to say to the ladies and young ladies of the towns where he holds forth. He so acts as to win popularity on all sides, and to be at once the man of the classes and of the better sort of the masses.

Frost and flowers, snow and song, leaden skies and light hearts composed the gamut of the day's festival at Nice. The ground rang like iron to the hoofs of the horses as they pranced with their floral burdens ; a thin, cold, white fleece wrapped roof and covered street ; the Battle of Flowers in these conditions was unique. Roses yellow and red, carnations of many hues, mauve lilac and white, lilies-of-the-valley, azaleas, anemones, hyacinths, violets, especially violets, decorated carriages and formed missiles for the combatants who engaged in the bloodless warfare. The Promenade des Anglais from du Jardin Public on the east, well on to Pont Maignan on the west, bounded by the Mediterranean on the one side and stately hotels and villas on the other, was the battle ground, and from stands beflagged and beflowered sharpshooters shot at the streaming crowd below. There were pom-poms of violets and magazine fire of carnations, while heavy artillery threw bombs of roses. In almost endless procession passed the carriages—a train whose armour was flowers and whose occupants potted away with their multi-coloured ammunition with great vigour. Roses were on the cheeks of many a fair amazon rivalling those in her hands ; keen, cold air and healthful exercise produced blushes deeper than carnations. Martial music inspired the belligerents to doughty deeds and the rattle of merry laughter rolled on the crisp air like the crackle of rifles. The floral devices of the carriages were lacking somewhat in originality. The best were a brake in mimosa and violets, a victoria of carnations and camellias and pink satin streamers, and another of white lilac and white satin rosettes and streamers. The bull-fighters, matadors, and toreadors turned out in full costume on Thursday. The first Veglione or "We wont' go home till morning" ball, took place in the Opera House. Here were flowers again in opulent profusion, bands of masked merry-makers, Pierrots and clowns, Watteau-clad and lightly-clad ladies, all dancing, all frolicsome, all drinking the wine of life to the full. And outside the snow and the dead bodies of roses.

The dressmakers' strike is providing the capital with one of those street entertainments for which its inhabitants have so keen a relish. A visit to the scene of the strike is the popular amusement of the moment. The interest is at its height during the luncheon hour from midday to one. A record attendance was reached this afternoon when traffic in the Rue de la Paix was brought to a complete standstill by a monster crowd which overflowed into the adjacent streets, and utilized the Place de l'Opera and the Place Vendome as convenient and welcome breathing spaces. The proportion of strikers, in the throng, to mere spectators was that of the bread to the sack in Falstaff's reckoning. Still, the spectacle was lively and picturesque, with just the requisite seasoning of excitement. Interest centred round the entrances to the more famous firms. Fairly compact battalions of the nymphs of scissors and needle skirmished outside Paquin's, Worth's, or Doucet's, upbraiding the weaker sisters who have not ceased work. The Parisian couturiere does not carry her tongue in her pocket and to overhear the wordy strife between the rival camps was ample return for much hustling. Homeric, too, were the passages at arms between the quick-witted wenches and the police, who put up with much chaff in consideration of cunningly interpolated compliments intended to turn away their wrath. The hearts even of the men of the dreaded reserve brigades were softened ; they could not find it in them to brutalize the pretty minxes who either obeyed orders with mock politeness or offered to atone for disobedience in the most gallant manner imaginable.

The French Chamber has finished the discussion of the taxes which the Paris Municipal Council has proposed in place of the octroi duties, that have been remitted on certain articles. The Senate had refused its assent to some of the propositions of the Municipal Council, and so some new taxes had to be discovered to fill up the deficit of five million francs thus created. Four imposts were proposed ; and additional half centime on the four direct taxes ; a levy of five francs on every hundred kilogrammes of oranges, lemons, and so on ; a tax of fifty centimes on every bottle of champagne and other sparkling wines ; and one per cent. on the rateable value of manufactories and workshops. The result of these four taxes was calculated to be 5,338,000 francs. The two first only needed the assent of the Prefect, and the Government threw out the tax on sparkling wines, so it was only on the taxation of rateable values that the Chamber had to decide. This it did by a large majority, as the best of all the many other projects it had had before it. This change marks a great improvement in local taxation in France. It is difficult for us in England to imagine how such a haphazard way of raising revenue could ever have prevailed for so long, but we have not seen the last of the octroi yet, especially in the provinces. Still, Paris has made a step in advance, and one that was called for by the forthcoming abolition of the fortifications.

The first ball of the season has been held at the Elysee. The buffet for the Corps Diplomatique was in the room of General Dubois, in the east wing, which hitherto has been unconnected with Presidential festivities. Sir Edmund and Lady Monson were prevented by deep Court mourning from attending this ball. Madame Loubet, who stood beside the President, just inside the waiting-room of the aides-de-camp, wore a dress that might be considered second mourning. It was in white silk damask, and trimmed with white and violet hydrangeas and violet silk ribbon. The tablier was in mousseline de soie, with small alternate puffy flounces of that material and of Alencon lace and corsage to match. A scarf of Alencon lace was thrown over the shoulders.

The city of Paris has bought the fresco paintings on the staircase of the Duc de Luynes's nearly demolished house in the Faubourg St. Germain. It is a pity that the purchase was delayed so long, as they are a good deal damaged. These frescoes were painted by order of that Duchesse de Chevreuse who conspired so often against Richelieu, and had to take refuge in England. There is something of the Vandyke feeling in the plumed hats and "chic" of the gentlemen. They will be sent to the Carnavalet Museum. Some of them may be recognised as celebrities of their day. Evelyn, the author of "Sylva," might have been acquainted with them. One thinks in looking at them of his descriptions of Court life written when he was staying in Paris with his father-in-law, Sir Richard Browne.

Paul de Kock is to have a statue. A committee has been formed for the purpose of setting one up in the Commune of Romainville, in which he so often laid the scenes of his novels. Paul de Kock wrote good French, but the turn of his mind was quite un-French. He was the Teniers of the pen. His mental make-up was essentially, and very strongly, Dutch. His gaiety is too coarse to be mistaken for anything Gaulois. He began life tragically. His father (a wealthy Dutch banker, doing business in Paris) was beheaded in the Reign of Terror. The novelist was just old enough to remember hearing the servants talk among themselves of the execution. His mother was too enfeebled by the shock to look after the boy, and left him to his own thoughts and impressions. Paul de Kock was brought up among those under middle class people whom he dealt with exclusively in his novels, the sort of persons who went to Les Lilacs, Romainville, and the Pres St. Gervais, to spend their Sundays.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held yesterday in the rooms of the Society, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presiding.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings referred to the death of the late lamented Queen-Empress, and said that on behalf of the society an address would be presented to His Majesty the King Emperor on his accession to the throne of England. He also referred to the demise of Mr. Justice Ranade, and said that the deceased gentleman took a great interest in the affairs of the Society.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavakar proposed a resolution referring to the loss the society had sustained by the death of Mr. Justice Ranade, and suggested the conveyance of the resolution to the widow of the deceased gentlmen. The mover of the resolution said that Mr. Justice Ranade was one of those who in living lived for them more than themselves. He was one of the best products of British India and by his death the Society had lost a prominent member.

Mr. K. R. Kama having seconded the resolution, it was carried.

The Rev. Mr. R. M. Gray, read the report for the year 1900. The following are extracts from the report :—

MEMBERS.

42 new members were elected during the year under review and 4 non-resident members having come to Bombay were added to the list of resident members. 42 members resigned, 6 died, 29 retired and 8 having left Bombay were placed on the list of non-resident members. The total number at the end of the year was 295 against 334 at the end of the preceding year. Of these 41 were absent from India for the whole year or portions of the year. Of the resident members who resigned during the year, the larger number was Military and Medical Officers engaged on Plague duty in Bombay, who withdrew from membership as soon as they left Bombay.

LIBRARY.

The total issues of books during the year were 35,029 volumes ; 23,991 of new books including periodicals and 11,038 of the old. The issues during the preceding year were 34,741 volumes, 23,774 of new books and 10,937 of the old.

The additions to the Coin Cabinet made during the year consist of 1 Gold, 11 Silver and 17 Copper, altogether 29 Coins. Of these 3 Silver and 2 Copper were presented by Sarimant M. V. Kibe of Indore and the rest were received from different Governments under the Treasure Trove Act.

The actual total receipts by subscription from members during the year under report amount to Rs. 10,673-5-5. The subscriptions in 1899 amounted to Rs. 11,457-5-4. There was a sum of Rs. 120 received on account of life subscription from one non-resident member, which has been duly invested in Government Securities as required by the Rules. The balance to the credit of the Society at the end of the year was Rs. 485-11-2. The invested funds of the Society amount to Rs. 14,250.

On the motion of Mr. Sharp, Principal of the Elphinstone College, the report was adopted.

APPRECIATION OF MR. GRAY'S SERVICES.

The President then said that their Secretary, the Rev. R. M. Gray, would leave India in the course of the next week, to whom they owed a deep debt of gratitude for his services, which they could not return. He hoped that Mr. Gray would carry to his native land, Scotland, a happy recollection of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. He was sure that in his turn Mr. Gray would always remember them. On the proposition of Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by Mr. Justice Chandravakar, it was resolved that as a token of their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Gray for a period of four years to the Society, a set of the Journals of the Society nicely bound, be presented to him.

The Rev. Mr. Gray thanked the members for their kind appreciation of his services.

NEW COMMITTEE.

The following new committee of management was appointed :—President, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy ; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. James MacDonald, K. R. Kama, M. MacMillan, and Mr. Justice Chandravakar ; Members : Dr. D. MacDonald, Mr. Camrudin Amrudin, Mr. T. R. Vicaji, Sir Bhalchandra Khishna, Mr. J. J. Modi, Mr. K. G. Desai, Dastur D. P. Sanjana, Mr. A. L. Coventon, Mr. R. M. W. Smyth, Mr. R. D. Chichgar, Mr. W. H. Sharp, and J. E. Aspinwall ; Hon. Secretary, Rev. R. Scott ; Auditors, Messrs. H. R. H. Wilkinson and Framroz Ardeshir Vakil.

With the customary compliment to the President, the meeting terminated.

MR. A. CUMINE, I. C. S., on relief by the Hon. Sir Andrew Wingate, K. C. I. E., I. C. S., becomes Commissioner of the Southern Division.

BOMBAY HUNT.

HOUNDS met at Santa Cruz yesterday morning, and for a Thursday we had a goodly number—thirty-five sportsmen and four ladies turning up. It was a pleasant, fresh morning, though, alas, no longer cold, and we were glad to find no signs of the very unpleasant fog of Sunday. The Bombay train arrived punctually, and at 6-20 the Master gave the word to move off. Hounds were put into the corner of Parla wood, and before many moments elapsed we heard their welcome notes ringing out. They emerged from the wood at the corner of Sahar melon ground, took us at a good pace over one section of it, fortunately not the very bad bits, across the dry nullah and out in Kaleena direction. We worked straight for Dankola village, went through the middle of the village and than made a right-handed semicircle out in the open, eventually pulling up on Coorla mud flats on the borders of the creek. As he swam across the strip of water, hounds were pressing their quarry closely, and as he came out of the water the two leading hounds were seemingly snapping at his brush, but putting on a spurt he managed to out-distance his pursuers. The ground was very boggy, the Master plunged into the water after his hounds, and to our dismay we saw his horse almost disappear, only his head being visible. His rider, however, showed great presence of mind and sprang off, and reaching terra-firma himself, proceeded to tow his steed in. After a great struggle the poor brute managed to extricate himself out of the bog. A few ardent spirits tried to ford further down, but their horses had to plunge about a good deal in the bog before they reached the other side, and so very few of the field followed. Standing still where we were we had an excellent view of all further proceedings. Hounds raced along the flat after the varmint, then jumped a couple of small walls, and after going for about a quarter of a mile pulled him down close to that wooded hill which affords such a pleasant landing place for boating parties to picnic on. For the twenty minutes we had been travelling the pace had been very brisk. After performing the obsequies the hounds were trotted back to Sahar. A few minutes after seven we started on our second venture. In the quarries to the right of Sahar we found a second jack, a fine big one, and we hoped he would prove to be one of the right sort. We started by making a big semicircle right-handed, pulling up in front of the new stone wall which encloses a garden. Here the varmint was evidently turned, for he doubled back sharply across the pipe, and straight out over the paddy fields, swinging round and once more making for the enclosed garden. Through this the beauties hunted him and brought him out into the open once more. His nose was now set for the backwater, and to that he took us at a rattling good pace. We had a few nice cactus hedges to jump and some very unpleasant bits of melon ground. As we came upon the brink of the water, once more he doubled back. We dodged in and out of some woods, across a dry nullah and out into the open in Kaleena direction. We, at last, came upon the walled-in-garden in front of Kaleena, kept to the right of that, and then hounds disappeared into the patch of cultivation there. The field remained on the outskirts and watched the beauties hunting through. They at last broke on the left, over a couple of more fields, and straight across Kaleena tank, which is now quite dry. Across another nullah, and then we were out in the open once more in the paddy fields between Kaleena hill and the camp. There were several very awkward places to negotiate, as great digging operations seem to have been started, and one landed over a big bund to find a deep ditch yawning in front. Close to Wankola hounds came to a check, and it looked as if once more the varmint had performed the wonderful disappearing trick ; After a little desultory hunting that first class hound, "Stormer," discovered his whereabouts. The wily one had gone to earth under a big paddy bund which was being hacked up. A friendly coolie being close by with his pickaxe, his labours were requisitioned, hounds were whipped off and collected a little way back, and "master-jack" was dislodged from his hiding place. It was a pretty sight to see him bound out and disappear over a cactus fence. The pack were put on to his line and we resumed the fun. He took us back over our old line, then swung over a corner of Kaleena hill, and once more to very nearly the same place where he had gone to ground. However, he skirted the spot and made for Wankola village, going over much the same line as we had taken in the first run. Fortunately for us, instead of going out towards the mud flats, he kept his nose towards the Rifle Butts. There are some quarries and wells in front of the Butts, and into one of these the varmint dropped and took shelter on a ledge. The sport now became amusing, hounds were very keen, and several dropped into the well after their quarry. The field all pulled up, and half a dozen sportsmen dismounted and went to the Master's assistance to help to get the hounds out of the water. While some leaned over the water and tried to drag the hounds out, others had to hang on to their heels to prevent them toppling in also, and as fast as one hound was rescued, another dropped in ! Eventually all were rescued and it was decided to give up for the day, as, when the jack was let loose, there was nowhere for him to run to except once more over the Coorla mud flats, and once in a morning is quite sufficient over those. The Master collected his pack and trotted them into camp, and then the wily jack was brought up off his ledge in the well and allowed to go off free. It was close on 8 o'clock and exceedingly hot, so we returned to camp. On the whole, I think, it might be considered a very pleasant morning. It is sad to think Sunday will give us the final morning with our splendid pack of hounds.

JORROCKS.

PATHANS AND PUNJABIS AT WAR.

ABOUT 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon considerable sensation was caused amongst the residents of Duncan Road in consequence of a serious disturbance having taken place at the corner of that road, near Two Tanks, the combatants taking part in the affray being about 200 Pathans and 75 Punjabi lascars. There seemed to have been some rivalry going on between the two parties with regard to their work. Some of the serangs who generally get these people articled or otherwise employed have recently been partial to the Punjabis. This appeared to have excited the jealousy of the Pathans, who attacked their rivals yesterday at two places. The disturbance at the Two Tanks was the outcome of a pre-arranged plan conceived immediately after a scuffle which they had had at 10 o'clock in the morning near the P. & O. Company's Shipping Office at Mazagon. When the combatants met at the Two Tanks they were armed with bamboo sticks. A free fight ensued, in which several men on both sides were more or less seriously injured. On information being conveyed to the Central Police Office, a body of armed policemen was at once dispatched, and they soon quelled the disturbance. About forty persons were arrested, and the injured were sent to the J. J. Hospital. It appears that yesterday morning a number of Punjabi lascars were admitted into the P. & O. Company's Shipping Office at Mazagon, to be articled as lascars, whilst their rivals the Pathans were kept waiting outside, the serang refusing to take them. This the latter resented, and attacked the Punjabis as they came out of the Shipping Office. A scuffle then took place, which was promptly put down by the police. Some arrests were also made. The Pathans, however, did not appear to have sufficiently avenged themselves. They organised another attack, but their rivals getting scent of it were prepared to meet them. The Pathans who live at Kamatipoora took up their position at the corner of Duncan Road Cross Lane, a short distance from the chawl occupied by the Punjabis. A scuffle took place and had it not been for the prompt appearance of the police the result would have been more serious. A strong police guard has been posted at the point to prevent any further breach of the peace. The men under arrest will be placed before the Magistrate to-day.

MR. J. DEC. ATKINS, I. C. S., on relief by Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., becomes Senior Collector and is appointed Collector and District Registrar, Satara, and Member and President of the District Local Board.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S VISIT TO HINDU HOSPITALS AND CAMPS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR visited the Hindu Fever Hospital on the Kennedy Sea Face yesterday morning at 7-45, when he was received by Sir Balchandra Krishna, Captain Pritchard, Major Jennings, I. M. S., Rao Bahadur Bhaskerras B. Pitale and Rao Bahadur Narryan Trimbuk Vaidya. Sir Balchandra read a brief report of the work done in the Hospital during its four years existence. Lord Northcote was then conducted to different wards, and after being garlanded by Sir Bhalchandra, started to visit the Pathare Prabhu Fever Hospital, also on the Kennedy Sea Face. Messrs. Nanu Narayan Kothare, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Drs. A. V. Vilkar, V. S. Trilokekar, A. P. Kothare, Mr. S. B. Dharndhar and Mr. Bhujangrao R. Manker welcomed His Excellency there. Lord Northcote was shown over the contact camp and the wards in the Hospital. The Governor was presented with a handsome bouquet by Mr. Kothare. Lord Northcote then visited the Health Camps on the Kennedy Sea Face, the first in order being those of the Portuguese and East Indian communities. He next proceeded to visit the Pathare Prabhu Health Camp No. 1. His Excellency was received here by the managers, Messrs. Jugannath Anandrao Desai and Laxman Vinayak and by Dr. Prabhakar. Mr. Nanu Kothare thanked His Excellency for the trouble he took to visit the Camps and Hospitals. Lord Northcote in reply said that he took great interest in these matters and congratulated the Pathare Prabhu community on the excellent arrangements made in their Hospital and Camp. The District Officers of C. and D. Wards, Captain W. A. Cuppage and Caiptain Dunbar Stewart, respectively, had also visited the Hospital and Camp of the Pathare Prabhu community and were much pleased with the arrangements made there. The Kshatriya Camp was then visited by His Excellency, who was received by Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shivram and Mr. Janardhan Gopal, solicitor. The last camp visited was that of the Brahmin community, where His Excellency was received by Rao Bahadur Vaidya. Before taking his leave of those present at this camp, His Excellency was garlanded, and expressed his satisfaction at the arrangements made for the comfort of the residents.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE Executive Committee of the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund" have made arrangements to circulate throughout all India about 25,000 copies of the speech delivered by H. E. the Viceroy on "The Contents of the Victoria Memorial Hall" in the Dalhousie Institute on 26th ultimo. A large number of copies in Bengalee will also be circulated throughout Bengal. Should any one who have already subscribed inadvertently receive a second appeal it is hoped that they will pass it on and so help in extending a knowledge of the object of the Fund throughout India.

We understand that Brig-General H. K. Leach has consented to join the Executive Committee, and that the following names have to be added to the list of Vice-Patrons :—H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur, G.C.S.I.; H. H. the Rao of Kutch, G.C.I.E.; H. H. the Mir of Khairpur; H. H. the Thakur Saheb of Bhavnagur, G.C.S.I.; H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra; H. H. the Thakur Saheb of Gondal, G.C.I.E.; H. H. the Nawab of Junagarh ; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, K.C.I.E.; the Administrator of Nawanagar (on behalf of H. H. the Jam); H. H. the Diwan of Palanpur, K.C.I.E.; H. H. the Rana of Porbunder ; the Administrator of Radhanpur (on behalf of the Minor Nawab); and H. H. the Rajah of Rajpipla.

To the list of the General Committee there has to be added the names of the Hon. Mr. Donald Smeaton, C. S. I.; Mr. C. R. Marindin, C. S.; Rajah Tendruck Pulger, Darjeeling ; Rai Hari Ballabn Bose Bahadur, Cuttack ; Khan Bahadur Mirza Shujatt Ali Beg ; Moulvi Bazlar Rahim ; Khan Bahadur ; Maharajah Jagadenro Nath Roy ; Maharajah Hariballabh Narayen Singh Bahadur of Soubara, C.I.E.; Rajah Saroda Narayen Singh ; and Maharajah Kumar Chandra Singh. A subscription of one lakh has been received from the Maharajah of Udeypur, Rs. 25,000 from the Rajah of Parla Kimeda (Gangam): Rs. 10,000 from the Rajah of Morbhanj. Among other amounts are Rs. 1,000 from Sir Griffith Evans, K. C. I. E., Rs. 500 each from Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co. and MacLeod & Co.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

We are informed by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. D. Lindsay, that the first entries are fairly representative, and in some instances more than up to the average of previous years, but it is to be regretted that there is a great falling off in the Harness Classes which have always been one of the most interesting features of the Bombay Show. It is difficult to understand why the entries are so poor when one considers the number of smart carriages and traps met with on the Queen's Road, and it is to be hoped that the owners of some will yet come forward and enter. The Hunter Classes and Polo Ponies are also below the average, while the classes for the Best New Importation are likely to fall through owing to paucity of entries. The Dog Show on the other hand shows a marked improvement both in number and quality of entries, specially in the Terrier Classes, and there is every prospect of a really good Show. Capt. Loch, who is coming all the way from Meean Meer to judge, will make a start at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday, the 14th inst., and it is hoped that he and the other Dog Judges will be able to get through their work in the cool of the morning. Quite a number of ladies have entered their dogs, and the competition for the Connaught Challenge Shield presented by the Ladies' Kennel Club for the best dog in the Show owned and exhibited by a lady will be very keenly contested. We are asked to remind our readers that the final entries close to-day, Friday, the 8th. The following are the entries for each class :—Class 1—English and Colonial Chargers, 15 ; Class 2—Chargers (Arab), 2 ; Class 3—Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse, 6 ; Class 4—Chargers (H. E. the Governor's Body Guard and Mounted Police), 16 ; Class 5—Chargers (H. E. the Governor's Body-Guard and Mounted Police) 4 ; Class 6—Hunters, Heavy Weight (up to 14 stone), 9 ; Class 7—Hunters, Light Weight, 18 ; Class 8—Hunters, 14-2 and under, 10 ; Class 9—Hunters (Arab and country-bred), 13 ; Class 10—Ladies' Hacks (Arab and country-bred) 6 ; Class 11—Ladies' Hacks (other classes), 18 ; Class 12—Polo Ponies (Arab and country-bred), 8 ; Class 13—Polo Ponies (other classes) 4 ; Class 14—Ponies suitable for Polo, 9 ; Class 15—Single Harness (Arab and country-bred), 13 ; Class 16—Single Harness (other classes 14-2), 6 ; Class 17—Single Harness (other classes 14-2 and under), 13 ; Class 18—Pairs over 14-3, 4 ; Class 19—Pairs 14-3 and under, 3 ; Class 20—Teams, 1 ; Class 21—Tandems, 4 ; Class 22—Best Complete Turn-out (Pairs), 4 ; Class 23—Best Complete Turn-out (single) (Arab and country-bred), 3 ; Class 24—Best Complete Turn-out (other over 14-2), 3 ; Class 25—Best Complete Turn-out (other classes 14-2 and under), 6 ; Class 26—Stallions (Arab) over 14 hands 7 ; Class 27—Stallions (Arab) 14 hands and under, 13 Class 28—Stallions other classes 3 ; Class 29—Brood Mares (Arab and Country-bred), 10 ; Class 30—Brood Mares (other classes over 14-2), 6 ; Class 31—Brood Mares (other classes 14-2 and under) 8; Class 32—Best Country-Bred, 8 ; Class 33—Best New Importation over 14-2, 3 ; Class 34—Best New Importation 14-2 and under 2 ; Class 35—Jumping Competition (Horses), 37 ; Class 36—Jumping Competition (Ponies), 11 ; Class 37—Driving Competition (Pairs), 2 ; Class 38—Driving Competition (Tandems), 4 ; Class 39—Driving Competition (Single Harness), 16 ; Class 40—Driving Competition (Single Harness, Ladies), 7.

DOG SHOW.

Class 1—Smooth-coated Fox-Terriers, 20 ; Class 2—Wire-haired Fox-Terriers, 13 ; Class 3—Irish Terriers, 7 ; Class 4—Airedales, 6 ; Class 5—Bull-Terriers, 8 ; Class 6—Greyhounds, 6 ; Class 7—Bull-Dogs, 2 ; Class 8—Dachshunds, 3 ; Class 9—Pug, Lap, and Toy Dogs, 8 ; Class 10—Spaniels and Retrievers, 7 ; Class 11—Other Breeds, 18 ; Class 12—Best litter of pups, 6 ; Class 13—Best Puppy in the Show, 21.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

NAGDA-BARA-MUTRA RAILWAY.

From information which came to the knowledge of the Committee in August 1900, it appeared that Indian Midland Railway authorities had approached the Government of India with a view to getting sanction to their constructing a line of railway from Bara towards Marwar junction or Ajmer, the intention being to connect Karachi with Calcutta and thus establish through communication between the two ports. The Committee had no objection to a direct line from Karachi to Calcuta, which must sooner or later be accomplished; at the same time they felt that the interests of Bombay should not be overlooked in the matter of the Nagda-Bara-Mutra Line, the utility of which they had from time to time brought to the notice of Government. In addressing the Bombay Gorvernment, therefore, on 22nd August 1900, the Committee pointed out that the country from Nagda to Mutra, in the alignment of the proposed Nagda-Bara-Mutra Line was a very fertile one, and that the immediate effect of a railway connecting Bara with Marwar, as soon as through communication with Karachi was established, would be to direct all the traffic from the Chumbal Valley, which is at present practically within the sphere and influence of the Bombay Presidency, to Karachi; and this the Committee submitted, would be seriously detrimental to the trading interests of the Bombay community. The Chamber's communication was in due course transmitted to the Government of India, and on 7th of November 1900 the Chamber was informed by the local authorities that it had been decided that the proposed Nagda-Bara Railway should be constructed out of State funds, but that no place could be found for it in the programme of railway construction for some time to come. The letter added that the Government of India promised a further communication in regard to the Bara-Ajmer-Marwar Railway. The Committee have always jealously unvoidedaddressing Government unnecessarily, and, believed themselves, therefore entitled to expect that any practical project on which they had for many years laid such constant insistance as they have thought proper to show in a matter of the Nagda-Bara-Mutra Railway would not be indefinitely set aside without the existence and the indication of insuperable obstacles to its execution The surprise and regret with which the members of the Chamber had received the information communicated by Government, constrained the Committe to further approach the authorities on a matter of such vital importance to thetrading interests of Bombay. In further addressing them, therefore, on 22nd November 1900, the Commitee strongly urged that if circumstances at the moment precluded the construction of the railway by the State, sanction should be given for its construction by means of the private enterprise at present ready to undertake it.

The Chamber has been favoured with a copy of a communication from the Government of India, dated 15th January 1901, in which it is stated that Government recognise the importance of the line under reference and that, subject to the consent of the Secretary of State, they propose to undertake its construction as funds can be made available without prejudice to the demands for certain other lines which, for obvious reasons, must have precedence. With reference to the suggestion of the Chamber that the line should be handed over to private enterprise, it was added that the only offer which had been made was that presented by the Board of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in 1895, to form a subsidiary Company to construct the line on rebate terms. This offer, the Chamber was informed, had since been withdrawn, and the Government of India did not regard it as probable that any Company or Syndicate would be found willing to undertake the construction of the Nagda-Bara Railway on such terms, as, in the case of a line which would form a main artery of traffic between the trade centres of Upper India and Bombay competing with two other State systems serving to a great extent the same needs, it would be consistent with the public interest to concede. Moreover, if any guarantee was required the work must await a place in the programme just an if the State built it, and its execution as a guaranteed private enterprise would not be at all hastened.

LASCAR SEAMEN

The question of the minimum allowance of space prescribed for lascar seamen again came before the Chamber on 23rd January 1900.

On receipt of the papers from the Bombay Government, under date 23rd January 1900, the matter received the very careful consideration of the Committee. Replying on 28th February 1900 the Committee in a lengthy letter informed the Government of Bombay that the matter on which they had desired to have the further views of the Chamber had in no way altered since the Committee addressed Government on 25th January 1895, except that the last five years had confirmed all the arguments then put forward in favour of maintaining the space at present provided.

GENERAL AVERAGE DEPOSITS.

On 23rd November 1899, the Bombay Underwriters Association addressed the Chamber on the subject of the settlement of claims under General Average.

The matter was very carefully considered by the Chamber, but the points involved were of such a complex nature—particularly as the approval given by the Chamber in 1872 to the Eastern Trade Bill of Lading form had subsequently been withdrawn, that they decided not to take any further action in the matter, beyond suggesting to the Association that it should refer the entire question to the Institute of London Underwriters, and solicit their good offices with the view to bringing about the proposed reform.

PROPOSED PUBLIC WHARF AT ADEN.

In response to a representation from the Aden Chamber of Commerce, the Committee, after consulting the leading steamship Companies, addressed the Bombay Government on 28th February 1900, in connection with a public wharf which the Port Trustees at Aden had resolved, by a majority of one, to construct at Tawahi, and in respect of which they had applied to the Government of Bombay for permission to borrow 8 lacs of rupees for the purpose of carrying out the work. In order to meet the interest, sinking fund, and cost of establishment, it was proposed by the Trustees to increase the import tolls from 1 anna per ton, to 3 1-4 annas a ton, on grain, flour, seeds, &c. At first sight this might appear unobjectionable, but from a financial standpoint it seemed to the Committee that the Trustees had taken a too sanguine view of the situation. Local cargo was estimated to bring in a revenue of Rs. 27,000, but this estimate was based on the figures of 1898-99—a most prosperous year—and it was thought safer to take an average of, say, the pass four years, which gave an estimated revenue of Rs. 22,000. Then the fees on transhipment cargo were estimated to yield Rs. 18,000; but here again the Trustees appeared to have miscalculated their earnings, for there was little doubt that the volume of transhipment cargo to be dealt with at Aden would very quickly decrease to an enormous extent if it had to pay such heavy dues as were proposed. There was also every reason to fear that this class of cargo would find other means of reaching its destination and avoid Aden altogether. It appeared, however, from the correspondence submitted to the Chamber that on the 16th June 1899, the Agents in London for the leading steam-ship companies trading to the East addressed the Secretary of State for India on the subject of deepening the inner harbour a Aden, so as to enable vessels of deep draft to enter, remain afloat, and leave at all states of the tide, and it seemed to the Committee that this work was more important than the proposed public wharf. They accordingly suggested to Government that all the revenues of the Port should be devoted to dredging to a depth of 30 feet at low-water and to the making of a large mooring basin of the same depth In acknowledging the Chamber's communication on 28th June 1900, the Bombay Government stated that they had had before them the scheme submitted by the Port Trustees of Aden and had decided that it must for the present be abandoned as the requisite Government loan of 8 lakhs of rupees sould not be provided, and it was unnecessary therefore to consider in detail the arrangements for and against it.

STORAGE OF COAL ON THE BUNDERS.

The present system of stacking coal in Bombay has been under the consideration of the Bombay Municipality and the Port Trust for some time, and in May 1900 the Committee were approached by members of the Chamber interested in the coal trade in regard to certain draft rules which had been formulated by the Municipal authorities for the purpose of regulating the stacking and storage of coal on the Port Trust Bunders.

In view of the importance of the question a Special Committee was appointed to give the papers their careful consideration and to submit to the Chamber their views and recommendations. On 14th June 1900, they submitted a lengthy report to the Chamber on the entire question. Agreeing generally with the views expressed by the members of the Special Committee—whose special knowledge and experience of the coal trade of Bombay enabled them to deal with the subject in all its details—the Chamber, on 22nd June 1900, addressed the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in regard to the draft rules.

On 9th November 1900, the Chamber was favoured with a copy of the Resolution adopted by the Trust, from which it appeared that in view of the comparatively few fires in all but the years 1898-99, and 1899-1900, the Trustees were not in favour of disturbing the existing arrangements.

CUSTOM HOUSE PROCEDURE.

In June last, the attention of the Committee was called, by a leading firm, a member of the Chamber, to the obstruction which, the said firm considered, had been caused by the Custom House authorities in regard to the importation, into Bombay, of 35 cases of Printed Sarries. They, therefore, placed themselves in communication with the Commissioner of Customs, who was good enough to discuss the matter at a personal interview, with the result that the fine was eventually remitted to the extent of Rs. 190. This decision, though satisfactory in so far as it goes, shows that in levying a nominal fine of Rs. 10 the Customs authorities still considered the firm were legally to blame, and the matter therefore cannot be said to have been decided in consonance with the views of the Committee. On 2nd March 1900, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce informed the Committee that a sample of Indian spun grey cotton yarn—reputed 20s—received in Manchester from Tonkin, had been tested at the Testing House of that Chamber, and showed that the real count was 17·9, and the lengths of four hanks, taken promiscuously, 720, 743, 681 and 712 yards respectively, giving an average of 714 yards instead of 840 yards. The Manchester Chamber expressed the hope that the Committee would use their influence, in every possible way, to prevent the continuance of a practice which was undoubtedly fraudulent and illegal. Having subsequently ascertained the name of the cotton mill in Bombay which had spun the yarn in question, the Committe addressed the Bombay Millowners' Association, and that body was good enough to bring the matter to the notice of the mill concerned with the view to the correct count and length of the goods manufactured and shipped to foreign ports, being shown in future.

CHEMICAL ANALYSER'S DEPARTMENT.

The attention of the Committee was called during the year to the inconvenience importers in Bombay are subjected to, owing to the system of submitting to the Chemical Analyser to Government various articles imported into Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining whether they met with the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act and the Sea Customs Act. It was further represented to the Chamber—and enquiries made by the Committee confirmed the information placed before them—that the delays which took place in the Chemical Analyser's Department in reporting on articles submitted for analyses by the Customs authorities placed a heavy tax on the trade by subjecting importers to extra dock and other charges. The Committee accordingly suggested that the delay complained of might be greatly minimised if Government could see their way to having a properly organised Analytical Department attached to the Custom House, and under the direct control of the Collector of Customs, adding that if there were difficulties in the way of carrying out the suggestion, steps should be taken to strengthen the staff of the Chemical Analyser, as it was obvious that the Department, as at present constituted, was not able to cope expeditiously with the large amount of work entailed.

Replying in due course, under date 8th May 1901 the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium stated that it did not appear that any cases were ever detained longer than the actual time required for analyses or re-analyses, and regretted therefore that he was not prepared to recommend Government to consider the Chamber's suggestion in regard to the re-organization of the Chemical Analyser's Department. Further correspondence followed, in which the Chamber quoted specific cases of delay in the Chemical Analyser's Department, and on 5th July 1900 the Committee addressed the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, forwarding copies of the correspondence that had passed between the Chamber and the Custom House, and expressing the hopethat H. E. the Governor-in-Council might be pleased to see his way to give effect to the Chamber's suggestion, and also to revise the list of holidays observed by the Chemical Analyser. Replying on 15th September 1909, Government stated that they would be glad to consider any specific complaints of delay on the part of the Chemical Analyser, but that it appeared to them that in the cases brought to notice by the Chamber the Chemical Analyser's explanations were satisfactory. Government, it was added, expected the Chemical Analyser, like other Government officer to undertake during holidays work that was really of an urgent nature; it appeared that this was his present practice, and they were not, therefore, prepared to revise the list of holidays observed by his Department. Further correspondence ensued and the matter is still under the consideration of the Committee.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS AND RUPEE COINAGE.

The action of the Secretary of State for India, in the early part of the year, in notifying the stoppage at the beginning of the busy season, and without any notice, of the sale of Telegraphic Transfer remittances from London at 1s. 4 5-32d. under the Gold Notification Act, II. of 1898, led to representations being made by this and other Chambers to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce. At the same time opportunity was taken by the Chamber to call attention to an item of revenue which appeared in the Financial Statement of 1900-1901, derived from importing silver into India and issuing it in rupees. It seemed to the Chamber that the authorities were not following the recommendation made by the Committee appointed to enquire into the Indian Currency, namely, that "profit on the coinage of rupees should not be credited to the revenue or held as a portion of the ordinary balance of the Government of India, but should be kept in gold as a special reserve, entirely apart from the Paper Currency Reserve and the ordinary Treasury Balances."

The Committee are pleased to say that the Government of India have since adopted the recommendation of the Indian Currency Committee of 1898, that the profit resulting from the coinage of rupees should be kept in gold as a special reserve entirely apart from the Paper Currency Reserve and the ordinary Treasury Balances.

GOLD CURRENCY.

With reference to the measures taken by the Government of India regarding the issue of sovereigns from Inian Treasures to the public, it was suggested to the Secretary of State in May 1900 that in order to make the use of gold coins more popular and especially amongst the class of people for whom a coin valued at Rs 15 was an unduly large unit, it might be desirable to coin gold pieces of three or five rupees at the Calcutta Mint, which should be made legal tender throughout the country. The Government of India on 25th June 1600 asked the Chamber for its opinion as tothe probablity of the proposed coin being freely accepted and used in active circulation in place of rupees and also on the probability of their being hoarded as money or ornaments. The matter received careful consideration, and the Committee in addressing Government on 10th July 1900 stated that on general lines they approved of the proposal as they considered it would assist in popularising the gold coinage in India. Seeing, however, that the one-dollar gold piece in the United States of America, the 5-franc gold piece of France, and the quarter of a Turkish pound had become unpopular, owing to their smallness had practically gone out of circulation, the Commitee considered that for this reason, only a limited number of gold coins as proposed by the Secretary of State should, to commence with, be minted for circulation in this country. The Commitee at the same time suggested that with a view to making the present gold currency more popular in India, Government should consider the advisability of issuing new gold coins stamped as follows: 1 £ or 15 Rupees, "Sh." 10 or 7 1-2 rupees.

CURRENCY RESERVE.

The approach of another busy season has led to further representations being made to the Government of India with regard to an adequate supply of rupees to meet trade demands. The Exchange Banks in Calcutta, which were in correspondence with the Government of India when this report was being compiled, drew special attention to the matter—in view of the shrinkage of the Government reserves which was noticeable from the published returns—and expressed the hope that means would be adopted to provide sufficient silver coins to meet the exigencies of trade. The Government of India, it is satisfactory to notice, promised every facility that they could afford to the trade of the country, and said that every effort would be made which physical circumstances permitted to increase the stock of rupees to a desirable limit.

CIRCULATION OF CURRENCY NOTES.

The question of increasing the circulation of currency notes by extending the facilities for their encashment, was brought to the notice of the Government of India in the course of the year.

The matter was brought before the notice of the Chamber who appointed a special Committee to consider it and in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Committee, the Chamber, on 30th November 1900, addressed the Government of India, submitting its views regarding the four possible measures set forth in the communication of 26th October 1900.

BILLS OF LADING.

In 1872 the Chamber gave formal approval to what is generally known as the "Eastern Trade Bill of Lading Form," but so many changes have since been introduced by the trade that a person looking at it would scarcely recignosed the original. The Chamber therefore considered the advisability of withdrawing the sanction previously given, as it was thought that in the event of the Bill of Lading coming into a court of law, the mere fact of the Bill having the stamp of the Chamber would cause it to be viewed as a reasonable one. It was accordingly resolved, at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber held on 14th July 1882, "that the formal approval of the Chamber given to that form of Bill of Lading commonly known as the Eastern Trade Bill of Lading at a Special General Meeting held on 28th August 1872, is hereby rescinded." The Committee have thought it advisable to record the above resolution in the present Report, as references made to the Chamber during the year showed that the outside public was under the impression that the Form of Bill of Lading referred to had still the support of the Chamber. Shippers would do well therefore to see that the Form now in use does not bear the endorsement it previously contained, namely: "Form of Bill of Landing from Bombay to Liverpool *via* Suez Canal, approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at a Special General Meeting held on 28th August 1872."

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES ON SUGAR.

The question of the grant of refunds of countervailing duties on Austrian sugar imported into India was considered by the Government of India in the course of the year and led to a Notification being issue' by the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4295 S. Q., dated 24th August 1900, in regard to the procedure which the authorities proposed to take in the matter. It was represented to the Chamber that owing to the undefined policy of Government there was a likelihood of trade being hampered on account of the uncertainty as to the parties to whom the refund would eventually be granted, as some merchants might be encouraged to speculate on future refunds, whilst others more mindful of their interests might suspend operations and so be driven out of the market by more speculative competitors. In these circumstances it seemed to the Committee, in addressing the Bombay Government on 17th October 1900, that it would be well for the authorities to clearly state to whom the refund of excess collected countervailing duty would be paid in the year 1901. On 1st February 1901, the Governor-General in Council was pleased to direct that refunds should be made of the difference between (*a*) the rates of additional duty actually charged on the different kinds of Austrian sugar imported into India which were shipped from Austria-Hungary from 1st August 1899 to 31st July 1900 inclusive, and (*b*) the rates now ascertained to be chargeable therein after making allowance for the maximum bounty paid by the Austrian Government. Such refunds will be made to the importers concerned, that is to say, to the person by whom the duty was originally paid on application to the Collector of Customs to whom the duty was paid, evidence that the sugar was shipped from the Austrian port of export during the period mentioned above and evidence regarding the rate and amount of duty paid being furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector.

THE DEFAMATION OF THE PERSIAN VICE-CONSUL.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Rustomji, late Vice-Consul for Persia, charged Jalaludin Hooseia, Editor and Proprietor of a Persian Newspaper called "Hallul Matin," printed and published in Calcutta, with defamation. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Hamilton, represented the accused.

In delivering judgment the magistrate said that the article complained of in this case appeared in the issue of a newspaper entitled Habl-ul-Matin, dated 29th January 1900. The accused was the proprietor of the newspaper, which was printed and published at Calcutta and also in Bombay. The article, which imputed generally shameful deeds, and behaviour, and criminal action to the complainant, was written avowedly for the purpose of procuring the dismissal of the complainant from his appointment as Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay, and was undoubtedly defamatory. As to the charge that the complainant attempted to obtain a bribe from Mr. R. D. Mehta, the only evidence was that of Mr. Mehta himself. He said that the Persian Consulship at Calcutta, which was previously held by Mr. Heerjibhoy, was offered to him by the complainant, on the condition that he was to bring forward Rs. 500 or 600 to be paid to complainant to be distributed in any way he liked. When the complainant was alleged to have made this proposition first, did not appear, Mr. Mehta said that he had innumerable interviews with the complainant on the subject, and the first interview took place before 1891, while Mr. Heerjibhoy was Persian Consul at Calcutta. Mr. Mehta assigned as the reason why this proposition was made, the bitter animosity existing between Mr. Heerjibhoy and complainant. On being reminded that Mr. Heerjibhoy first became Consul in 1893, Mr. Mehta stated that he made a mistake in saying that this interview took place before 1891, and that it should be 1893. The only person who Mr. Mehta said was present at the interview was complainant's daughter's father-in-law, who was dead. He could mention no living person who was present at any subsequent interviews at which the subject was mentioned. All this the complainant strenuously denied. It was Mr. Mehta, he stated, who was anxious to oust his cousin, Mr. Heerjibhoy, from the consulship. He refused to assist Mr. Mehta and consequently incurred his animosity. It was impossible that both Mr. Mehta, and complainant could be true on the point. There were facts which assisted the Court in coming to the conclusion as to which story to believe. After most careful consideration of the evidence the Court had come to the conclusion that the Court must reject Mr. Mehta's evidence with regard to this charge and accept the complainant's as true. With reference to the second charge the only evidence in support of it was Mr. Mehta's. His evidence was of an extremely weak and unsatisfactory nature and really represented himself as begging from Raja Tagor on complainant's behalf. Complainant absolutely denied that he ever asked for or received any money from any members of the Tagore family. Having regard to this evidence, the Court held that the accused had failed to establish this allegation. There was no evidence of any sort to substantiate the third charge that complainant committed breach of trust in respect of certain coins at Calcutta. With regard to the charge that complainant had misappropriated a carpet entrusted to him for sale, there was no evidence to prove it. Accused had failed to substantiate this allegation. With regard to the charge that complainant stole a picture from the Persian Consulate at Bombay there was no foundation for such a charge. As to the sixth charge that the complainant had been masquerading in public in Bombay and elsewhere as a member of the Persian Order of the Sun and Lion, not having been duly nominated a member of that Order, the Court found that the decoration was authentic. The charge of defamation was proved against accused, and that the article itself showed the animosity which the accused had displayed towards the complainant. He mentioned five methods by which the accused attempted to bring discredit upon the complainant. The failure of each of these five attempts should have caused him to hesitate before he renewed his attempts in his newspaper. He not only published the article, but for more than twelve months after that he continued and intensified his libel, and the last effort of his counsel in the hearing of the case was an emphatic reiteration of these charges. The complainant had to meet those charges and to refute them. He had done so, and had in the opinion of the Court, come through this protracted and malicious litigation with the greatest credit. It was necessary to deter proprietors of newspapers from inflicting, such grievous hardships upon unoffending persons. The accused was therefore sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment in the common prison, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. In default of payment of the fine he was ordered to undergo six months' further imprisonment. Rs. 750 out of the fine if paid, was ordered to be paid to the complainant, to be applied by him in defraying expenses prooperly incurred by him in this prosecution.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 5th was 2,615, giving a death-rate of 162·81 per annum per thousand as against 163·25 the corresponding period of last year, and 113·64 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 315 died from fevers; 1,253, plague; 7, small-pox; 4, measles; 13, cholera; 3, leprosy; 196, phthisis; 96, diseases of the nervous system; 296, affections of the respiratory organs; 58, diarrhœa; 41, dysentery; 42, still-born; 115, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 109; Brahmin, 96; Lingayet, 11; Bhattia, 17; Hindu of other caste, 1,610; Hindu low caste, 212; Musalman, 441; Parsee, 52; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 48; Eurasian, 6; European, 2; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown castes, 5. The total number of births was 74 as against 227 the corresponding period of last year, and 205 the average over the past five years.

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Besides the sheer pleasure and profit of the books as literature, they are given a further and very substantial value as a library of reference. The work is, in the first place, a great biographical dictionary of literature, since a succinct account is given of the life and works of each of the great authors. The essays, specially written for the Library by twenty of the greatest living critics of Germany, France, Italy, Spain, America and England, give an illuminating summary of the major phases of literary history. A glance at the Topical Index will show the work to be also a vast treasury of curious and valuable information from a multitude of sources. There are Thirty-four pages of this index, besides the Index of Name and Titles, which fills over thirty pages.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

I FIRST saw the King (writes "Anglo-Indian") on his entry into Calcutta, as Prince of Wales, in December, 1875, and I felt considerable surprise at the unexpected fairness of his complexion and hair, which is rarely conveyed by photography. I felt still more surprised when I first saw his three daughters on the way from Marlborough House to Buckingham Palace to visit their Royal grandmother after a Drawing Room. Again I thought photographs misleading and unjust. When I next saw the Prince, he was present at a grand ball given by Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy, in Government House, and I then first observed his peculiar smile, which rarely appears in his photographs, and which the ladies especially found most fascinating.

Somehow it reminded me of the sphinx-like expression on the sculptured statue of Rameses the Second, and I wondered whether the blood of the ancient Pharaohs flowed in the veins of this royal "heir of all the ages." A similar type, however, is to be found in the "Silorian" race of the Principality of Wales, as well as in the Levant. Once, in Eastern Bengal, I had occasion to make an official inspection of a prison, which was in immediate charge of a voluble survivor of the famous Balaclava charge of the Light Brigade. I asked permission to make a personal remark, which was readily granted. "Do you consider yourself an Irishman?" "Certainly, sir. Why not?" "Because, though you speak like an Irishman, you look like a Welshman." "Oh, no. I'm not a Welshman at all, but an Irishman entirely, though my name is Welsh." "I do not yet know your name." "It's —, for my father came from Wales!"

The third time I saw the then Prince of Wales he was being escorted by about 150 men of the Behar Mounted Rifles, or Tirhoot Indigo planters, from the railway station at Bankipore (Patna) to a marquee where was held a large levee. Two things struck me particularly in his manner. One was the easy grace with which he bowed alternately from side to side while he walked to the dais, and the other was the style in which he afterwards personally acknowledged our individual presentations. This was mainly due to the rhythmic way in which the torso first recovered its position, before the head followed suit; and it gave one the impression of a life-long training in the fine art of courtly bearing. After breakfast over three hundred and fifty elephants were paraded, one of them manifesting marked talent as a low comedian, which seemed to amuse the Prince greatly.

King Edward's first visit here (writes the always entertaining Rome correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette") was in 1859, when he was only eighteen years old, and the second and last in 1862, not long before his marriage. On his first he was attended by Colonel Bruce, his tutor. Carnival was going on, and a balcony on the Corso was taken for the young heir to the throne, who, however, soon tired of being an onlooker and wished to join the "madding crowd." The Roman Princes, Borghese, and Sciarra, now passed away, and Prince Massimo, who is still alive, and then was a young man of twenty-three, undertook to show him the way.

"How gay and unpretentious he was!" says Prince Massimo; "his bright and heartfelt laugh still echoes in my ears, as we manœuvred our candles in the 'moccoletto,' blowing out those of other people, relighting our own, and gallantly helping a pretty girl here and there to protect hers. Prince Albert Edward was the life of the party although he was the youngest of us all, merely because he enjoyed every moment of the time." In Lent he threw himself with the same vigour into the church services. When detained in a particularly long audience by the Pope, Pius IX., he exclaimed to him: "Your Holiness reigns over a magic city, which can turn from the mad, if innocent, fun of Tuesday to the devout penitence of Ash Wednesday. We Northerners could not leave our enjoyments so suddenly."

It was Mrs. Gertrude Massey, the popular miniature painter, who first hit upon the idea of painting dogs in miniature. In this month's "Lady's Magazine" there is an interesting account, beatifully illustrated, of some of the painter's canine sitters. Peter, King Edward's black French bulldog, comes in for special mention. "No dog" (says the "Lady's Magazine") is better known in Society than the King's black French bulldog, Peter. Peter is the King's inseparable companion. All the great houses which the King as Prince of Wales used to honour with a visit, Peter honoured too, and it was, therefore, a happy thougt of one of the King's friends to present him with Peter's protrait, done in miniature on ivory by Mrs. Massey, as a birthday present. The noble dog behaved in the most courtly manner and proved a splendid sitter."

The King was so charmed with the portrait that he sent for Mrs. Massey to thank her personally, afterwards asking her to make miniatures of Queen Alexandra's pets. Billie, a Chinese, and Punchie, a Japanese, spaniel, are the Queen,s special and particular dog friends—a priceless pair, both very delicate, and both fully aware of their own importance. Mrs. Massey painted them in a boudoir at Windsor Castle, sitting on the floor with the dogs before her huddled up in an armchair, while Queen Alexandra came in continually to admire her work.

"What will become of the late Queen's pets?" writes Louis Wain. She was a great lover of cats. In fact, when the Court moved it was accompanied by what might be called a caravan. The cats went to Balmoral, Osborne, Windsor, and Buckingham Palace as regularly as the Queen. There were Persian cats, Manx cats, Angora cats, Maltese cats, tabby cats, and nondescripts, and they all travelled in state. They were placed in wooden boxes with an open wire front, and had plenty of clean straw to lie on. One Persian cat, of which the Queen was especially fond, wears round its neck an elaborate collar, on which appears in silver letters, I belong to the Queen. Princess Beatrice's especial favourite is a white cat of ordinary breed.

Sir Walter Parratt, who has played an important part in the solemn Court functions of the past fortnight, is a man of interesting career and personality, as well as of exceptional talents. A native of Heddersfield, and once Lord Dudley's organist at Witley, he went thence to Wigan, and, in the early seventies, succeeded Sir John Stainer at Magdalen College. The late Prince Leopold, the most musically gifted of the Royal Family, was in residence at Oxford at the time. A warm friendship sprang up between Prince and musician, and it was in great measure owing to this that Mr. Parratt was appointed organist of St. George's, Windsor, on the retirement of Sir George Elvey. Since then his musical fame has been widespread.

Count Gleichen, who left for Cairo recently to take up his new appointment in the Soudan, was, it will be remembered wounded in South Africa at the battle of Modder River. When (writes an officer who took part in the same battle) Count Gleichen was wounded, he screamed out and fell to the ground, at first kicking convulsively, and then lying still. One of his brother officers said to another, "Poor Glick is dead!" To their relief he moved and faintly said, "No, I'm not"! The wound exposed the jugular vein, but, needless to say, did not sever it. The Count, who is a cousin of the King, showed splendid recuperative powers, and recovered more quickly and completely than anyone expected from the nature of the wound.

Count Gleichen was a director of that very novel society undertaking, the journal called "The Latest which had a short career a couple of years ago The idea of "The Latest" was a newspaper to come out at half-past nine every evening, including Sundays; it was to contain the latest of everything, and nothing but the latest. The project originated in the brain of Mrs. Charrington, a very charming and gifted lady, who obtained the idea of the paper through experiencing a difficulty in obtaining the latest Paris and New York market prices at anything like a late hour of the night.

Count Gleichen is the son of the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, a step-nephew of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and a grandson of the Duchess of Kent. Count Gleichen's mother is a sister of the late Lord Hertford. On his marriage Prince Victor dropped the title of Prince, but in 1887 the Queen wished him to resume it, and since then his wife has been known as Princess Victor of Hohenlohe, She is a great favourite with all the Royal Family. The children of the marriage are all very talented, and one of the Countesses Gleichen is a very well-known sculptor.

Here are some notes on Duke Henry, the husband of Queen Wilhelmina. It is said that he dislikes above all things to be called a German prince. He was born at Schwerin, April 19th, 1876, and his full name is Henry Vladimir Albert Ernest. He is a lieutenant on the staff of a battalion of the chasseurs of the Russian Guards, and an officer in the line regiment of Mecklenburg. He is tall, bright-looking, and German in appearance. He lays particular stress on the fact that the Grand Ducal House of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family of Western Europe of Slavonic origin. It claims to be the oldest sovereign house outside of Asia, and traces its descent through twenty-five generations.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S TREASURE.

AN OLD STORY.

THERE is much excitement in the west of Scotland, it is reported, owing to a rumour that the Duke of Argyll, during the coming summer, is to institute a search for the sunken treasure in Loch Duan, on the Sound of Mull, about half-way between Tobermory and Oban. The story, which has now revived, came from America a few weeks ago, where the newspapers printed it under the heading, "The Duke's Billion Treasure."

The facts are these, as related by the Duke of Argyll (then the Lord Lorne) in the "Nineteenth Century" as far back as September, 1888. A Spaniard was blown up at Tobermory by an enthusiastic and revengeful adherent of the Chief of M'Laine of Duart Castle. The whole story is surrounded by the accumulation of years of legend and obscurity, and only the fact remains that a foreigner's vessel was actually sunk in the bay. Whether she was Admiral of Florence or some other vessel is merely to be conjectured. In 1641 the then Marquis of Argyll obtained a grant to secure treasure from ships wrecked near Tobermory. He got nothing. Again in 1665 his son tried it, apparently without success. Twelve years later and up to 1680 diving was continued at intervals, when the Duke of York claimed the wreck as Lord High Admiral, but the latter's contention was disallowed. In 1677 there was said to have been thirty millions of money on board. From records it is learned that the wreck was in a sadly demolished state, and that it was difficult to find anything but the rust-encrusted guns. In 1730 the "art of the bell" was again used, and a very fine bronze gun was recovered, with coin of gold and silver. With the large gun were others bearing the English founder's mark of R. and G. Phillips, 1584, with a crown and "E.R." Admiral Beranger, of Spain, was inclined to think that the ship was not a Spaniard, but a French man and pointed to a French gun as proof of his assertion, but the Duke of Argyll believes that she is the Florencia, of Spain,, one of the largest vessels in the Armada. She was commanded by Don Antonio Fereiga, and the French gun was probably captured by the Spaniards at Pavia.

In later days the Marquess of Lorne himself made a search, and his finds may be given in his own words:—"Alas! a few pectens, a piece of worm-eaten oaken timber, and a brass staunchion was all that was brought up by our diver. Meantime, I refrain from publishing the map giving the position of what I believe to have been the Florencia!" The Duke has no intention of continuing the search.

COURT PRESENTATIONS.

A MATTER that has been considerably exercisin the minds of people in the society which atteng Court functions is satisfactorily cleared up, According to precedent, we understand, those who had previously been presented at Court would have to be presented afresh to the new Sovereign. When Queen Victoria came to the throne the members of society who attended Levees and Drawing Rooms were very few as compared with to-day, and it was therefore practicable to have fresh presentation at Court after every demise of the Crown. The ranks of the aristocracy have been very largely augmented during the past sixty years, while the number of those outside the titled circle who have in the period become eligible for presentation at Court has also increased enormously. If therefore the old rule had been now adhered to, it would probably have taken years before those already presented during the late reign could have kissed hands again, not to speak of the numerous fresh aspirants for the honour. It will therefore be satisfactory to all concerned to learn from the King's notice that presentations at the Court of Queen Victoria will hold good during the present reign.

THE KING'S TITLE.

THE "Saturday Review" thinks it is possible that some Scotsmen will raise in Parliament the question of the King's title being inapplicable to Scotland; and we think it not unlikely that some of the cranks who are outraged if the word "English" is used with reference to anything north of the Tweed, may really ventilate the supposed grievance of the King calling himself Edward VII., which he is not so far as Scotland reckoned as a separate kingdom is concerned. But Queen Victoria's predecessor was not William IV. of Scotaland any more than his present Majesty is Edward VII., so there is a valid precedent since the union with Scotland for the nomenclature adopted. It would be rather awkward if the King had to call himself by one name in England and another in Scotland, especially as there might be some doubt as to what would be the proper figure for the northern kingdom, Of course, "Edward I. of the United Kingdom" would do, but we should never consent to forego the good old title "King of England," or to give up the witness to the long continuity of our history which is borne by the figure VII.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 7.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

CAPT J W B MEREWETHER, acting Third Asst Political Agent Kathiawar is granted full pay for the first four months of his furlough as a concession for Famine duty.

Khan Bahadur Muncherji Rustamji Dholu C I E was appointed to act as Fourth Asst Political Resident Aden in addition to his own duties as Registrar of the Court of the Political Resident Aden vice Lieut H Harrison pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C S F Crofton I C S to be Asst Political Agent for the Surgana State vice Mr R E A Elliott I C S.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major H M Abud to act pending further orders as Political Resident Aden vice Brigdr Genl H E Penton in additional to his duties as acting First Asst Political Resident Aden.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Syed F Abubakr Edroos to be fifth grade Depy Asst Political Agent Kathiawar vice Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Major H M Abud to act as first Asst Political Agent Kathiawar; Capt H D Merewether to act as Asst Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs; and Major J Davies to act as first Asst Political Resident Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W G Clabby third grade Asst Supdt of Police Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Political Dept.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J De C Atkins I C S on relief by Mr H O Quin I C S to be Senior Collr and to be Collr and Dist Registrar Satara.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr D A Thomson to be Divisional Forest Officer Belgaum vice Mr E G Oliver proceeding on leave; Mr Balvant Ganesh Deshpande to act as Divisional Forest Officer Kolaba vice Mr D A Thomson pending further orders; and Mr Govind Ramchandra Takle to act as Divisional Forest Officer Bijapur vice Mr Balvant Ganesh Deshpande pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A E L Emanuel B A (Oxon) I C S to do duty as Asst Collr Ahmedabad.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr A Cumine, ICS on relief by the Hon Sir Andrew Wingate KCIE ICS to be Commr Southern Division; Mr E Lawrence BA (Oxon) ICS on relief to be Collector and District Registrar Belgaum and Mr A R Bonus ICS to act as Colr and Dist Registrar Nasik.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G F Keatinge I C S to be Asst Collr and Personal Asst to the Collr of Poona for Famine purposes.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that Mr J Pollen BA LLD (Dublin) ICS Commr of Customs, Salt Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce should hold charge of the office of the Collr of Salt Revenue in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officer which were placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt for Famine duty are replaced at the disposal of the Commr of Northern India Salt Revenue:—Mr E D Nunn Supt Muzaffarpur Circle Lower Division Internal Branch.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt C S Cowie 2nd Battalion Royal Scots is appointed to officiate as Adjt vice Capt F R Forbes.

H E the Govt in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H O Quin ICS on return to duty to be Secy to Govt, Genl Educational Marine and Ecclesiastical Depts.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieut Col J W T Anderson FRCS (Edin) I M S to be Civil Surg and Supdt Byramji Jijibhai Medical School and Lunatic Asylum, Ahmedabad vice Lieut-Col M L Bartholomeuze MB CM IMS retiring; Major S E Prall MB BS IMS to be Civil Surg Aden vice Lieut-Col Anderson; Major K H Mistry IMS to resume his appointment of Civil Surg Thana and Capt A Hooton IMS to act as Asst Surg to the David Sassoon Hospital and Asst to the Civil Surg Poona vice Capt J B Smith MB MCh BA (Royal University Ireland) IMS pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Lieut H B D Baird I S C has been appointed on Plague duty under the Municipal Commr for the City of Bombay.

The services of Lieut H C M N James ISC are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to grant an extension of service up to 31st March 1901 to Mr J Lamb Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade and Mr Nayaram Jaitaram Thakor, Sub-Engr and Hony Asst Engr 2nd Grade provided they continue thoroughly efficient to perform their duties.

The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engr Establishment:—Mr C F Simon to Asst Engr 3rd grade permanent and Asst Engr 2nd grade sub pro tem; Mr Ali Akbar to Exec Engr 1st grade permanent; and Mr E G Gahegan to Asst Engr 1st grade permanent and Exec Eng 3rd grade temporary.

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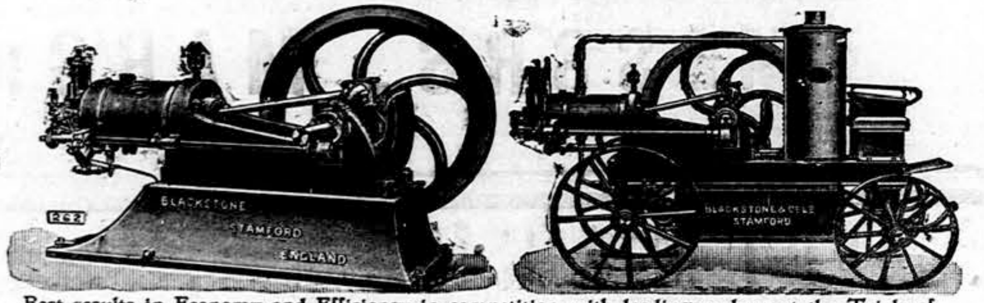

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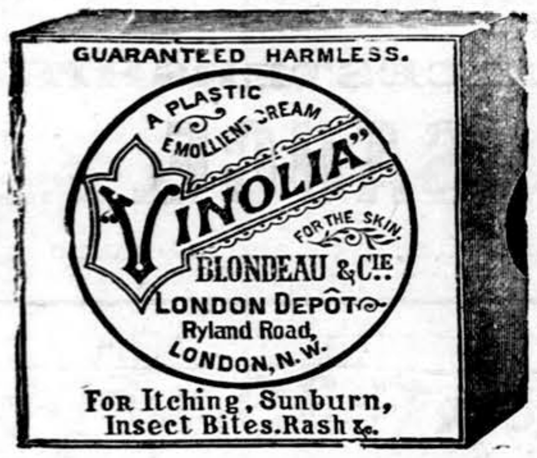

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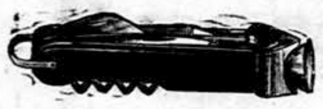
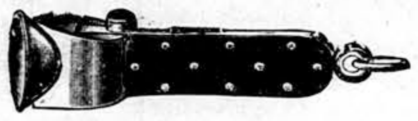

Cigar Cutter etc., Rs. 16.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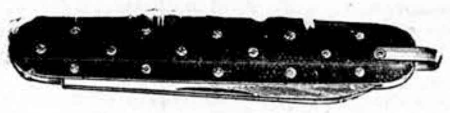
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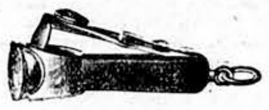
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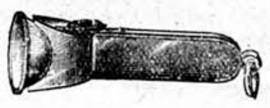
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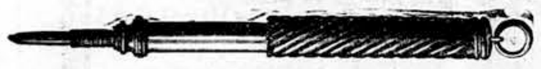
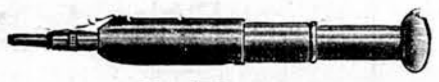
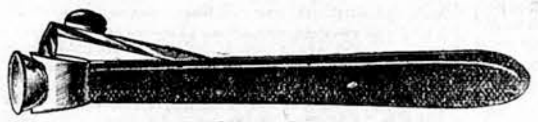
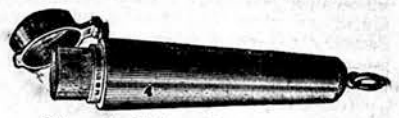

Pencil Case, Rs. 10.


Pencil, Rs. 8-8.


Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.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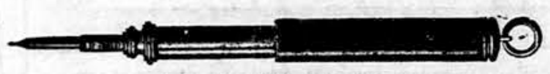
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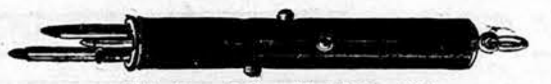
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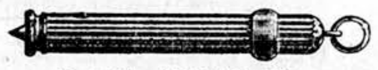
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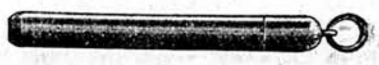
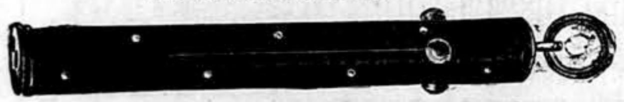
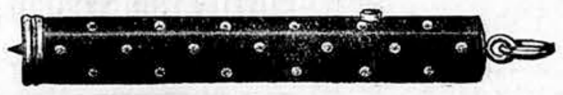
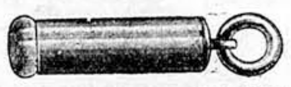
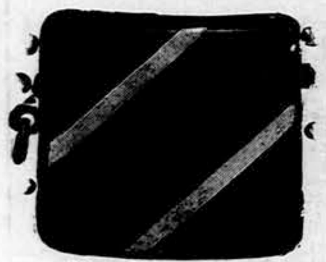
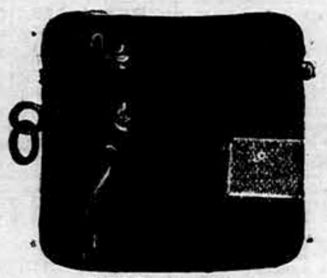

Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.


Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12


Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.


Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.


Silver Beaten Rs. 17.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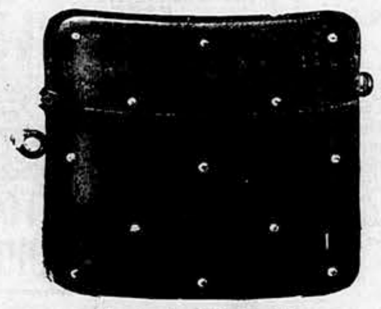
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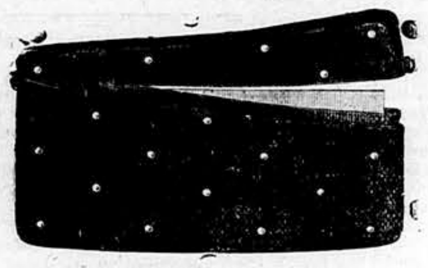
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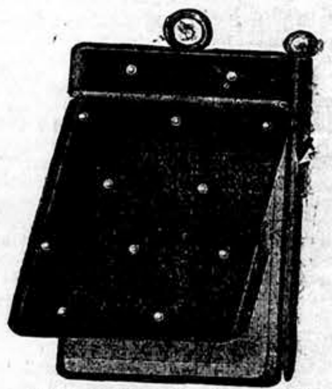
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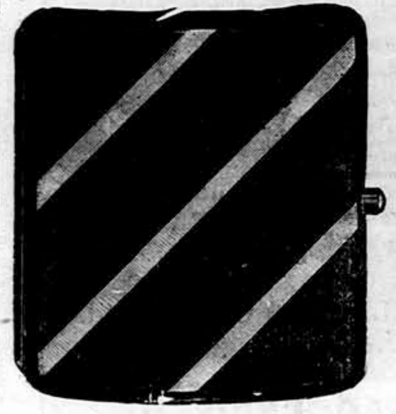
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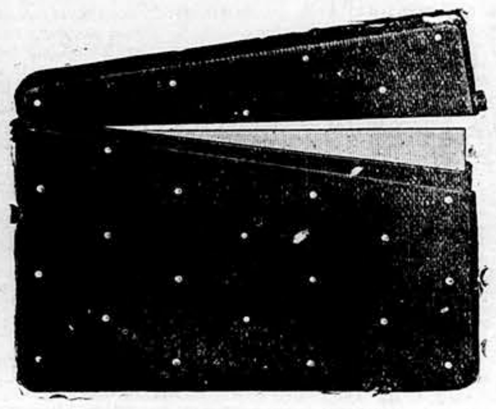
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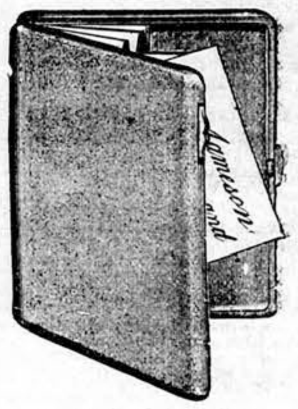
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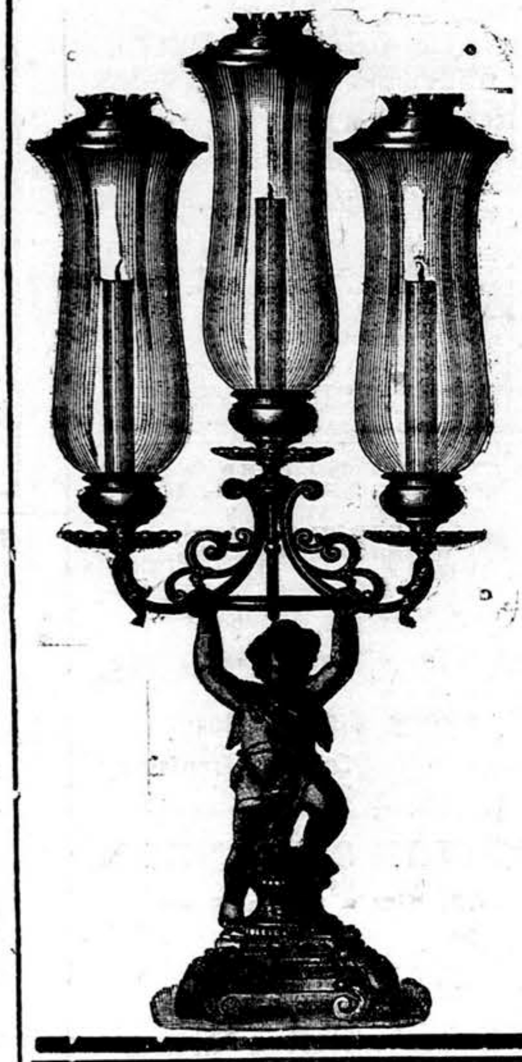

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